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ertisements.

SALE.—Whereas, ...d Mary C., his wife, did on ...l, execute and deliver ... convey their certain mort... day and year aforesaid, ... the office of Cook County, Ill... ...page 428, and did there... ...ich Lot Lindam the pre... ...e the payment of four cer... ...certain particularly mentioned, ...ided in and by said mortgage, ...the payment of said notes, ...terest, was made, the whole of ...d should become due and pay... ...W. Ludlam, his heirs, execu... ...ators, after twenty days no... ...inted in the city of Chicago, ...tioned, the said premises, and ...emption of the said Simon ...de with, therein. And where... ...de in the payment of two of ...sent on three thereof. Now, ...is hereby given, that the un... ...ndlam and Mary Ludlam, ad... ...ge of said W. Ludlam, de... ...y-fourth days, November, ...bov block A. M., of that day, sell ...north door of the Court House ...to the highest bidder for cash, ...ht will—Commencing in the ...ginning at the three Bay Road, and ...ingsworth's land, (meaning the ...th's land at the date of said ...) west 13.79-1-2 chains; thence ...ree east 13.79-1-2 chs to the ...to the place of beginning, con... ...ing part of northwest quarter ...61, Range 14, in Cook County, ...d equity of redemption of the ...Mary C. Wisner thereto, to ...e said notes, and the costs and ...

JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,
Executors of Jacob W. Ludlam, de...
oct1-3t3p4d

...ereas, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1858, ...ge, duly acknowledged and recorded ...office of Cook County, and ...Book No. 179 of Deeds, on Page 487, ...der signed did hands and ...ged in trust to secure two certain ...promissory notes for the sum of $600.00 ...Means or order, and from which was ...ue on the 1st day of ...ept. 1859, and the ...of $600.00 payable to Aiken & Norton ...bove described notes are payable in one ...ereof which notes are payable on the ...ent Sunday in June the said Ira Bond ...interest; and, whereas, default has ...agreement of said notes and interest, ...d bonds to me by the legal ...to sell the premises conveyed, ...ion of the proceeds of such sale, ...on of the trust in said deed set forth, ...public notice is hereby given that I ...given in, and in accordance with the ...of trust, I shall on Saturday, the 22d ...A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the fore... ...the north door of the County House ...the City of Chicago and State aforesaid, ...to the highest bidder for cash, the ...d deed of trust described, to-wit—...ing parcel of land situated in the ...llage of Evanston, State of Illinois, ...follows, to wit: Lot number seven... ...ber sixty-seven (67) of said Town ...ation, said same surveyed and ...ded in the Recorder's Office of said ...together with the hereditaments ...thereto belonging, and the ...ality of redemption of the said ...

HARLEN WEBSTER, Trustee,
Lot 31 McDaid's Church Block,
dec1-3t5t6td

...SALE.—State of Illi... ...ty of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of ...Term, A. D. 1860. Robert Anthony vs. Amos ...Norwood and Archelaus G. Warner.—In ...herein given that in pursuance of a ...decreed in the above entitled cause on ...December, A. D. 1860, I, the undersigned ...ster of said Superior Court of Chicago, ...day of December, A. D. 1860, at the ...hour of that day, at the north door ...ouse in the City of Chicago, in said ...to sell at public auction to the highest ...and best bidder for cash, the following ...and premises, situated in the County of Cook, and State of ...Illinois, to-wit—Beginning at the ...corner of Section thirty-one (31), and ...south eighty (80) rods, thence west ...eighty (80) rods, thence south eighty (80) ...forty (40) rods to the place of beginning, ...taining forty acres of ground eighty (80) ...rods square, containing twelve hundred ...and eighty (1280) acres. Possession to be given ...the Third Principal Meridian, toge... ...and singular the appurtenances and ...thereto belonging or in anywise appertain... ...Buildings and erections and whatever ...son said lot of land.

IRA SCOTT,
Master of the Superior Court of Chicago.
dec1-3t5t6td

...AGEE'S SALE.—Where... ...Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, ...of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did ...day of September, A. D. 1857, convey ...mortgage, bearing date the second day of ...to secure the payment of a certain ...of even date therewith, given by the ...to the undersigned trustee, for the ...sum of Thousand ...payable five years after the date there... ...of Boston, Massachusetts, and bear... ...interest thereon, which should be at the ...per annum, should also be pay... ...bank in Boston, semi-annually, by wri... ...of Interest, as by said deeds in every ...are recorded in the Recorder's ...county, State of Illinois, in Book 65 of ...on Page 65, and whereas default has been ...ment of the installment of interest due the second day ...both principal and also in the pay... ...ment of interest due the second day ...now unpaid, ...public notice is hereby given, that I, ...ed trustee of said Mortgage aforesaid, ...and State of Massachusetts, accord... ...of said mortgage, do hereby declare ...secured thereby to be now due, for ...default in payment of interest, and ...ed by virtue of the power and ...vested by said mortgage, and for the ...s therein expressed, on Thursday, the ...day of January, A. D. 1861, at eleven ...forenoon of said day, at the north door ...use in the City of Chicago, sell at ...to the highest bidder for cash, the premises ...described, to-wit:

...Lot Seventeen and described ...block seventeen (17), in the Canal ...Addition to the City of Chicago, be... ...Addition to the city of Chicago, be... ...front on Michigan avenue said lot ...ty feet (80) in depth from the alley in ...g to the plan recorded in Cook County ...Book of Plats, reference being had ...

JAMES C. MERRILL,
Trustee Mortgagee.
dec4-3td-td

Attorney.
...postponed till Wednesday, the 4th day ...January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour ...

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...OF ILLINOIS, County of ...—Circuit Court of Cook County, Feb... ...Andrew Jackson vs. Elleve Storks... ...Storkson, Knud Ellevsen, John Ellevsen, ...Ingebar Davidson, Ole Byngelson, ...Knud Mari Ellevsen.—In Chancery, ...the non-residence of Elleve Storkson, ...Knud Ellevsen, John Ellevsen, Ingebar Davidson, Ole Byngelson, and Knud Mari Ellevsen.—In the above ...cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the ...Court of Cook and State of Illinois ...that DOUGLAS, Trustee, ...dec13-7td

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dec4-3td-td

Attorney.
...postponed to the 27th day of De... ...hour and place.

C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.
dec11-3td

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dec4-3td-td

...OF ILLINOIS, County of ...—Circuit Court of Cook County, Feb... ...Andrew Jackson vs. Elleve Storks... ...Storkson, Knud Ellevsen, John Ellevsen, ...Ingebar Davidson, Ole Byngelson, ...Knud Mari Ellevsen.—In Chancery, ...the non-residence of Elleve Storkson, ...Knud Ellevsen, John Ellevsen, Ingebar Davidson, Ole Byngelson, and Knud Mari Ellevsen.—In the above ...cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the ...Court of Cook and State of Illinois ...that DOUGLAS, Trustee, ...dec13-7td

...S SALE. — Whereas, ...day of August, A. D. 1859, James ...and his wife, by their ...duly acknowledged and recorded ...office of Cook County, and ...Book No. 179 of Deeds, on Page 487, ...der signed did hands and ...ged in trust to secure two certain ...promissory notes for the sum of $600.00 ...Means or order, and from which was ...ue on the 1st day of ...ept. 1859, and the ...of $600.00 payable to Aiken & Norton ...bove described notes are payable in one ...ereof which notes are payable on the ...ent Sunday in June the said Ira Bond ...interest; and, whereas, default has ...agreement of said notes and interest, ...d bonds to me by the legal ...to sell the premises conveyed, ...ion of the proceeds of such sale, ...on of the trust in said deed set forth, ...public notice is hereby given that I ...given in, and in accordance with the ...of trust, I shall on Saturday, the 22d ...A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the fore... ...the north door of the County House ...the City of Chicago and State aforesaid, ...to the highest bidder for cash, the ...d deed of trust described, to-wit—...ing parcel of land situated in the ...llage of Evanston, State of Illinois, ...follows, to wit: Lot number seven... ...ber sixty-seven (67) of said Town ...ation, said same surveyed and ...ded in the Recorder's Office of said ...together with the hereditaments ...thereto belonging, and the ...ality of redemption of the said ...

HARLEN WEBSTER, Trustee,
Lot 31 McDaid's Church Block,
dec1-3t5t6td

...S SALE.—State of Illi... ...ty of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of ...Term, A. D. 1860. Robert Anthony vs. Amos ...Norwood and Archelaus G. Warner.—In ...herein given that in pursuance of a ...decreed in the above entitled cause on ...December, A. D. 1860, I, the undersigned ...ster of said Superior Court of Chicago, ...day of December, A. D. 1860, at the ...hour of that day, at the north door ...ouse in the City of Chicago, in said ...to sell at public auction to the highest ...and best bidder for cash, the following ...and premises, situated in the County of Cook, and State of ...Illinois, to-wit—Beginning at the ...corner of Section thirty-one (31), and ...south eighty (80) rods, thence west ...eighty (80) rods, thence south eighty (80) ...forty (40) rods to the place of beginning, ...taining forty acres of ground eighty (80) ...rods square, containing twelve hundred ...and eighty (1280) acres. Possession to be given ...the Third Principal Meridian, toge... ...and singular the appurtenances and ...thereto belonging or in anywise appertain... ...Buildings and erections and whatever ...son said lot of land.

IRA SCOTT,
Master of the Superior Court of Chicago.
dec1-3t5t6td

...AGEE'S SALE.—Where... ...Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, ...of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did ...day of September, A. D. 1857, convey ...mortgage, bearing date the second day of ...to secure the payment of a certain ...of even date therewith, given by the ...to the undersigned trustee, for the ...sum of Thousand ...payable five years after the date there... ...of Boston, Massachusetts, and bear... ...interest thereon, which should be at the ...per annum, should also be pay... ...bank in Boston, semi-annually, by wri... ...of Interest, as by said deeds in every ...are recorded in the Recorder's ...county, State of Illinois, in Book 65 of ...on Page 65, and whereas default has been ...ment of the installment of interest due the second day ...both principal and also in the pay... ...ment of interest due the second day ...now unpaid, ...public notice is hereby given, that I, ...ed trustee of said Mortgage aforesaid, ...and State of Massachusetts, accord... ...of said mortgage, do hereby declare ...secured thereby to be now due, for ...default in payment of interest, and ...ed by virtue of the power and ...vested by said mortgage, and for the ...s therein expressed, on Thursday, the ...day of January, A. D. 1861, at eleven ...forenoon of said day, at the north door ...use in the City of Chicago, sell at ...to the highest bidder for cash, the premises ...described, to-wit:

...Lot Seventeen and described ...block seventeen (17), in the Canal ...Addition to the City of Chicago, be... ...Addition to the city of Chicago, be... ...front on Michigan avenue said lot ...ty feet (80) in depth from the alley in ...g to the plan recorded in Cook County ...Book of Plats, reference being had ...

JAMES C. MERRILL,
Trustee Mortgagee.
dec4-3td-td

Attorney.
...postponed to the 27th day of De... ...hour and place.

C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.
dec11-3td

...E'S SALE.—Public ...by given that I, Ephraim Ingalls, ...Clerk, dated May 30th, A. D. 1860, ...ck Boettger and Catharine Boe... ...decree of the Circuit Court of the ...State of Illinois, in Book 178 of ...on the application of Nathan ...the promissory notes specified in ...of default in the payments of ...secured on said notes, sell at pub... ...to the highest bidder at the north ...House of the County of Cook, in ...on the 24th day of December, A. D. ...in the forenoon, all the following ...premises, to-wit: Lot Nine (9) in ...(11) in Midgley's Addition to Chi... ...and commencing at the south ...and running thence west to ...of range twelve (12) east of the ...; thence north on the meridian ...ed five hundredths chains; thence ...the section line twenty chains, ...and thirty-seven hundredth chains; ...chains; thence north four and sixty-...ins to the place of beginning, con... ...three, three quarters acres, also, com... ...south-east corner of section twen... ...north six and three-fourths chains ...and fifty-five hundredths chains; ...three-fourth chains; thence west ...six hundredth chains; thence ...to the place of beginning. Also, ...eleven (11) in block No. ...Johnston's Subdivision of the east ...quarter of section No. six (6) in ...(39) north of range fourteen east ...third meridian, all of said premises ...county of Cook and State of Illinois ...WM. DOUGLAS, Trustee, ...dec13-7td

...S SALE. — Whereas, ...day of August, A. D. 1859, James ...and his wife, by their ...duly acknowledged and recorded ...office of Cook County, and ...Book No. 179 of Deeds, on Page 487, ...der signed did hands and ...ged in trust to secure two certain ...promissory notes for the sum of $600.00 ...Means or order, and from which was ...ue on the 1st day of ...ept. 1859, and the ...of $600.00 payable to Aiken & Norton ...bove described notes are payable in one ...ereof which notes are payable on the ...ent Sunday in June the said Ira Bond ...interest; and, whereas, default has ...agreement of said notes and interest, ...d bonds to me by the legal ...to sell the premises conveyed, ...ion of the proceeds of such sale, ...on of the trust in said deed set forth, ...public notice is hereby given that I ...given in, and in accordance with the ...of trust, I shall on Saturday, the 22d ...A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the fore... ...the north door of the County House ...the City of Chicago and State aforesaid, ...to the highest bidder for cash, the ...d deed of trust described, to-wit—...ing parcel of land situated in the ...llage of Evanston, State of Illinois, ...follows, to wit: Lot number seven... ...ber sixty-seven (67) of said Town ...ation, said same surveyed and ...ded in the Recorder's Office of said ...together with the hereditaments ...thereto belonging, and the ...ality of redemption of the said ...

HARLEN WEBSTER, Trustee,
Lot 31 McDaid's Church Block,
dec1-3t5t6td

...S SALE.—State of Illi... ...ty of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of ...Term, A. D. 1860. Robert Anthony vs. Amos ...Norwood and Archelaus G. Warner.—In ...herein given that in pursuance of a ...decreed in the above entitled cause on ...December, A. D. 1860, I, the undersigned ...ster of said Superior Court of Chicago, ...day of December, A. D. 1860, at the ...hour of that day, at the north door ...ouse in the City of Chicago, in said ...to sell at public auction to the highest ...and best bidder for cash, the following ...and premises, situated in the County of Cook, and State of ...Illinois, to-wit—Beginning at the ...corner of Section thirty-one (31), and ...south eighty (80) rods, thence west ...eighty (80) rods, thence south eighty (80) ...forty (40) rods to the place of beginning, ...taining forty acres of ground eighty (80) ...rods square, containing twelve hundred ...and eighty (1280) acres. Possession to be given ...the Third Principal Meridian, toge... ...and singular the appurtenances and ...thereto belonging or in anywise appertain... ...Buildings and erections and whatever ...son said lot of land.

IRA SCOTT,
Master of the Superior Court of Chicago.
dec1-3t5t6td

...AGEE'S SALE.—Where... ...Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, ...of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did ...day of September, A. D. 1857, convey ...mortgage, bearing date the second day of ...to secure the payment of a certain ...of even date therewith, given by the ...to the undersigned trustee, for the ...sum of Thousand ...payable five years after the date there... ...of Boston, Massachusetts, and bear... ...interest thereon, which should be at the ...per annum, should also be pay... ...bank in Boston, semi-annually, by wri... ...of Interest, as by said deeds in every ...are recorded in the Recorder's ...county, State of Illinois, in Book 65 of ...on Page 65, and whereas default has been ...ment of the installment of interest due the second day ...both principal and also in the pay... ...ment of interest due the second day ...now unpaid, ...public notice is hereby given, that I, ...ed trustee of said Mortgage aforesaid, ...and State of Massachusetts, accord... ...of said mortgage, do hereby declare ...secured thereby to be now due, for ...default in payment of interest, and ...ed by virtue of the power and ...vested by said mortgage, and for the ...s therein expressed, on Thursday, the ...day of January, A. D. 1861, at eleven ...forenoon of said day, at the north door ...use in the City of Chicago, sell at ...to the highest bidder for cash, the premises ...described, to-wit:

...Lot Seventeen and described ...block seventeen (17), in the Canal ...Addition to the City of Chicago, be... ...Addition to the city of Chicago, be... ...front on Michigan avenue said lot ...ty feet (80) in depth from the alley in ...g to the plan recorded in Cook County ...Book of Plats, reference being had ...

JAMES C. MERRILL,
Trustee Mortgagee.
dec4-3td-td

Attorney.
...postponed till Wednesday, the 4th day ...January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour ...

JAMES C. MERRILL,
Trustee Mortgagee

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

The New York *Tribune* suggests that President Buchanan is actually insane. Considering that the Old Public Functionary is pursuing substantially the policy advocated by the *Tribune* towards the secessionists, it is fair to presume that the editor of that paper is insane also. If seven or eight Southern States desire to secede, says the *Tribune*, they have a right to do so. If South Carolina desires to secede, says Mr. Buchanan, we cannot prevent her from doing so. The difference between the two is that the one is President of the United States and the other is the editor of an influential public journal. The one has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; the other has not. This is an important distinction so far as the parties are individually concerned, and an unimportant one in other respects. We quote from the *Tribune* of 17th inst.:

"We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence that governments 'derive their *just* powers from the consent of the governed; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, *it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it*, and to institute a new government,' &c."

We do heartily assent to this general principle, but if Mr. Jefferson had gone on to say "it is the right of the people to alter and abolish it, and to institute new government infringing upon the rights of other governments and peoples, jeopardizing their commerce, unsettling the foundations of their polity, opening fatal gaps in their Republican system," etc., we should either wholly dissent from the position, or we should insist that something like the following be added: "And we hold that the government so threatened, the people so jeopardized, the Republican system so imperilled, have the right to persuade the malcontents back to their constitutional obligations by such arguments as may seem best adapted to the end." But why does not the *Tribune* take the Declaration of Independence as a whole? Why does it suppress the context of the quoted passage? What "ends" did Mr. Jefferson refer to in saying that when a government becomes *destructive* of these ends, etc. The answer is plain and unavoidable—"life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Did he mean that for every paltry occasion, every pretext, every pretense of an injury, a people have a right to revolutionize? Did he mean that in every such event the government has no right to suppress the revolution? He did not even say that the King and Parliament of Great Britain had no right to enforce their laws in the colonies if they were strong enough. Does any man in his senses believe Mr. Jefferson intended to say that a section of any constitutional government has a right to abolish that government because they have lost an election? or that a certain number of slaveholders, no matter how large, have the right to dissolve a Union which will not tolerate the introduction of their chattels into free territory? The idea is preposterous.

But we presume the *Tribune* means that the people who essay revolution shall be the *sole* judges of the injuries, real or pretended, which afflict them. Mr. Jefferson never said so. The Declaration of Independence was in itself an appeal to all mankind—so designated in its own preamble. We deny *in toto* that a people attempting to cast off their government, whatever it may be, have the sole right to judge of the occasions for the proposed step. We do not believe the theory can be found in the works of any writer of distinction on fundamental law. We grant that they have a right to judge for themselves, but we hold that they cannot judge for others. All the authorities on fundamental law with whom we are familiar, hold that the first duty of a government is to provide for its own permanence. We will not mistate the *Tribune's* position on this score. It insists that the duty of the Government, the federal functionaries, at this present moment, is to enforce the laws in South Carolina as well as elsewhere. "But if ever seven or eight States," it continues, "send agents to Washington to say, 'We want to get out of the Union,' we shall feel constrained by our devotion to *Human Liberty* to say, Let them go!" It thus appears that something depends upon the magnitude and organization of the movement. Abstract principle is not the whole nor the principal ingredient in the *Tribune's* "devotion to Human Liberty." It admits that the secession of Governor's Island, and its annexation to France or Great Britain, even though sanctioned by the vote of all its inhabitants, could not be permitted. We infer from its jousts with the *Express* that it believes the secession of New York city, though perfectly organized, though demanded by a decisive majority, could not be tolerated. In point of fact, then, the *Tribune's* "devotion to Human Liberty" is a small part of its premises. And we confess we do quite not see what its premises are. It sets out with an unfair quotation from the Declaration of Independence as an item of simon-pure principle not to be departed from without gross injustice. It ends with a denial of that principle as applied to certain communities, and an appeal based upon the numbers and influence of the secessionists. This brings us back to the point where the argument should have started, namely; whether the rights and interests of *both* sections are compatible with secession. We think it can be shown, we think it has already been shown by fair argument, that war is not to be avoided by any form of secession—that under existing circumstances war is the most natural and logical consequence of secession—and we insist again that no act ought to be performed or permitted tending to raise the movement of South Carolina from the character of a miserable rebellion to the dignity of a national conflict.

To return to the respective incongruities of the President and the *Tribune*—the former says that South Carolina has no right to secede, but if she does she cannot be prevented by the federal government; the latter says that South Carolina *has* the right to secede, but if she does she must be prevented by the federal government until she gets seven or eight States to join her. The one says you must have no rain in dry weather until it becomes wet; the other contends that you must have rain in dry weather until it becomes very dry.

THEIR EXACT NUMBER.

If the North has no other interest in the question of Secession than that excited by regard for the prosperity and safety of the South, her duty in this emergency would be imperative. She would be guilty not to step in between half a dozen States and the destruction that they are bringing upon themselves by the folly and criminality of their acts. She is doubly guilty now, when solemn constitutional obligation and a deep regard for the sentiment of liberty, as well as considerations which affect the happiness of six millions of white men, urge her to stand fast in the position which she has assumed, if she gives way to the threats and imprecations which parties are hurling at her. She must not be weak enough and wicked enough to do so.

There are according to the Census of 1850, in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—the States which are threatening secession—only 148,400 slave-holders, all told! Admit what they charge, that the policy of the incoming Administration, though constitutional, will be inimical to their peculiar property, but especially favorable to the many two millions white non-slaveholders in these States, who have no possible interest in the extension of the institution, and we cannot but admire the sublimity of that arrogance and impudence of the dominant class, which claims all the benefits of government for itself! When we come to cypher this secession business down and test it by the facts and figures in the case, the monstrousness of its pretensions and the narrowness of the base upon which they rest, are painfully evident. Take the States that we have named, as examples. There is not a man in all the South who believes that the abolition of slavery is contemplated by the Republicans in any emergency whatever; no one who believes that slaves will not be held by the old tenure and in the old security; and no one who believes that the compromises of the Constitution will not be observed and the laws impartially and fairly executed. But Slavery will not be extended; masters traveling North cannot bring their chattels with them and be secure in their possession; and the people of the free States obstinately refuse to believe that the buying and selling of men is right. These are their causes of complaint—these are the reasons which impel the 148,000 slave-holders into a position of hostility to the government, and make them dare to overturn and destroy the Constitution of the Republic.

We say again, that care for the prosperity and safety of the masses of men even in the slave-holding States, demands of the North a vigorous and united effort to put secession down. These masses are now under the heel of the dominant class; but they number nearly two millions of souls, and to them and their happiness the efforts of the Government should be directed. They are the niggerless whites; but their numbers, not their intelligence, make them objects of peculiar care. At least, a handful of slave-holders about equal to the population of Chicago, should not be permitted to drag them out of the Union, and to overthrow the fabric that our forefathers reared, without a struggle with the twenty-nine millions and more who choose to still live in the *United* States. What say our readers to this?

DR. POWERS AGAIN.

Some days ago we published a note from Dr. Blake, and a day or two afterward, another from Messrs. Brewster and Chamasero, of Peru, the purport of which was to caution the public against paying over any money to the above named person in behalf of the Kansas sufferers. By a letter received at this office yesterday, from James S. Farris and G. H. Kingsberry of Young America, Warren Co., we learn that Dr. Powers is still in the field. At that place, these gentlemen inform us, he read a letter from Gov. Medary and exhibited a commission from that official, bearing the Territorial seal; also a book showing a subscription list for about $1,000. He succeeded in obtaining some money upon the strength of these credentials, but thought it best to leave in a hurry, albeit he had the promise of further subscriptions if he would remain over until the next day.

GO THE WHOLE HOG.

When the Missouri *Republican* accuses the CHICAGO TRIBUNE of being in favor of Disunion, why does it not go the whole hog, and say that we are in favor of constructing out of the ruins of the national fabric a Northern Confederacy, with the capitol thereof at Chicago? What's the use of stopping at trifles? The falsehood would have been no greater in the one story than in the other.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOPES AND FEARS; Or Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. By the Author of "Heir of Redclyffe," "Heart's Ease," etc. Two Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake street. 1861.

The works of this authoress which preceded "Hopes and Fears" have enjoyed a marked popularity, and this last is not inferior to the others. There is a healthy moral and religious tone in "Hopes and Fears," which ought to commend it as a safe volume to place in the hands of all, more especially the young who are strongly disposed to seek mental aliment in works of fiction.

NEMESIS. By Marion Harland, Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," etc. New York: Derby & Jackson. Chicago: Bamford & Baldwin, 13 Lake street.

Miss Harland's books are read with great avidity by all classes of readers. As an American authoress of works of fiction, she is counted in the first class. Nemesis is a story of domestic life, with an apparent moral, written in a simple and attractive style, and has already achieved popularity.

THE DIARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, from 1789 to 1791; embracing the Opening of the First Congress, and his Tour through New England, Long Island, and the Southern States; together with a Journal of his Tour through Ohio in 1753. Edited by Benson J. Lossing. New York: Charles B. Richardson.

It has been truthfully said that posterity loves details; and of all the records of men's doings none possess more lively interest than *Diaries*—the current history of common, every-day life. Of these details what man's, living or dead, can possess an interest like those of WASHINGTON? We listen with the most eager attention to the words of revered men (now few) who have seen the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, and the memory takes in these narratives so thoroughly, that amid a thousand other impressions, they are never effaced. WASHINGTON was a man of method, he cared for small things as well as great, and it was always his custom to make a record of the smallest current events of his life, for future reference. This Diary constitutes some of the most important of WASHINGTON's private records, and possesses an interest which should induce all to possess them.

SARGENT'S ORIGINAL DIALOGUES. A Collection for School and Family Reading and Representation. By Epes Sargent. Boston: John L. Shorey. Chicago: Wm. B. Keen. 148 Lake street.

Mr. Sargent has produced several works of this character, all of which have achieved a decided popularity. These Dialogues are admirably adapted to the purposes intended by the author, and will afford a fund of healthy amusement to the family and social circle which can hardly be found in any other work. The language is simple in style, while it is accompanied by copious notes and instructions to the young, which will help them much in acquiring skill in this peculiar way of imparting pleasure and instruction to the listeners.

An Alabama Judge.

Hon. John A. Campbell, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Alabama, has written a letter giving his views in regard to the present condition of public affairs. He enters elaborately into the character of the people of the North and the South, and defines the causes of the conflict between them. The controversy on the subject of slavery is minutely traced from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the election of Mr. Lincoln, and in view of all that has occurred, and appreciating the present condition of the South, he arrives at the following conclusions:

1st. That the election of Mr. Lincoln does not afford sufficient ground for the dissolution of the Union.

2d. That the great subject of disturbance, that of slavery in the Territories, rests upon a satisfactory foundation, and that we have nothing to ask, except that the *status quo* be respected.

3d. That the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves can be adjusted to the satisfaction of the injured property holder, and without dishonor to ourselves.

4th. That in relation to the maintenance of the rights we have, or those that have been defeated or impaired, and in whatever concerns the subjects of contumely and insult we complain of, there may be a sufficient cause for increased vigilance, for preparation, for alliance among the Southern States, for the demand of new guarantees, but not for disunion, until there is a refusal for redress. In my opinion, separate State action will result in the discredit and defeat of every measure for reparation or security.

I have thus stated my opinion at large. I need not state to you that my connection with the Federal Government has continued till this time rather in deference to the inclinations of others, and upon public considerations, than from any desire on my part to hold my office.

My commission would not be affected by the action of the State. But I determined many years ago that my obligation was to follow the fortunes of her people. I shall terminate my connection with the Government as a consequence of her act.

MORE SLAVES THAN WHITES.—It is a curious fact, and worthy of notice, that the four States which are most favorable to secession, had, in 1850, a larger slave population than of whites. The figures are as follows in round numbers:

	Whites.	Slaves.
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT AT WAUKEGAN.

Letter from Rev. Mr. Ferree.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 17, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I find the following in the Chicago *Times* of a recent date:

TROUBLE IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP—POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

WAUKEGAN, Dec. 13, 1860.

Editors Chicago Daily Times:

In the *Evening Journal* of Monday last, in the local column of that paper, under the head of "Remarkable Scene in a Pulpit," great injustice is done the Rev. Mr. Little, of Waukegan.

The facts are simply these: The different societies in Waukegan, that is to say, the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, in accordance with the usual custom, held a union Thanksgiving service in the Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Little is the officiating clergyman. Mr. Ferree, the Methodist clergyman, was selected to preach the Thanksgiving sermon, which he did, without taking any text whatever—save it might be by starting out with calling upon all present to render thanks unto God for the election of Abraham Lincoln.

He proceeded first to review the platforms of the two great political parties of the country, paying his respects to the Dred Scott decision, stigmatizing all who did not support Lincoln in the last canvass as "contemptible doughfaces" and various other indecent epithets, such as would naturally fall from the mouth of a rampant politician under the heat of political excitement. It was nothing more nor less than a "political harangue," and merited, as it received, the severest censure of the Rev. Mr. Little, the worthy gentleman in whose church it was preached, and that, too, before the congregation were allowed to separate. As to some points touching this controversy, there are two opinions, but all agree that the sermon there delivered by Mr. Ferree was a disgrace to the Church of Christ, and an insult to the respectable congregation assembled. Men and women whose partisan feelings are so strong as to uphold "Old John Brown" in practically carrying out the "irrepressible conflict," denounce the sermon in even stronger terms than did Mr. Little.

Rev. Mr. Ferree is comparatively a stranger in Waukegan; he came among us since the late political canvass, fresh from the employ of the Republican State Central Committee, *to whom he rendered efficient service, as by his license as a preacher he could use the whole seven days in the week for their benefit.*

Rev. Mr. Little, though not a politician, is nevertheless a zealous Republican; he denounced the sermon not from any fear that it would offend the Democratic portion of his congregation, for with one or two exceptions, his people are all strong Republicans, but believing his pulpit had been desecrated, and the object for which the congregation had convened, had been perverted. He felt it his duty as a minister of Christ then and there to enter his protest.

It is to be hoped that the merited rebuke with which the first political sermon ever preached in Waukegan has been received, will make it the last. WAUKEGAN.

The above contains as much falsehood as is generally compressed within that amount of space, and to it I will, by your leave, oppose a simple statement of the facts in the case. Soon after my arrival here, I was informed by the Rev. Mr. Little, that it was the turn of the Methodist Church here to furnish the preacher for the Union Thanksgiving services, (including the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist Churches) and that I would be expected to officiate on that occasion. The services were held in the Presbyterian house and were attended by a large concourse of people. The discourse occupied an hour and a half in its delivery and *not more than one-third* of the time was occupied in reviewing the political condition of the country. In this review the following points were noticed as matters of thankfulness to every patriot and Christian:

1st. That the late canvass was such a vast improvement on all former ones, in its *comparative freedom* from attacks upon the *private characters* of the candidates.

2d. That the result had demonstrated that the popular heart was still true to liberty—that the *popular intelligence* was fully equal to the demands of a popular government, as shown by the *failure* of the plausible and determined efforts which were made to *mislead and deceive* them as to the *real issue*.

3d. That the *moral courage* of the Northern masses had *proved equal* to the extraordinarily severe test to which it had been subjected, and that the North had demonstrated that however much they loved money and ease, yet they loved truth, righteousness and freedom *more*, and that they preferred *any possible consequences* of right-doing to the certain consequences of voting to extend the "sum of villanies."

4th. That in the election of Abraham Lincoln, the People, as the superiors of Presidents, Congresses and Supreme Courts, had *reversed* the infamous decision in the Dred Scott case—that the Federal Constitution recognizes *slaves as property*,—and had in their capacity as sovereigns decided that the Federal Constitution *did not* embody the idea that there could be *property in man*.

5th. That this decision of the masses had put slavery in "course of ultimate extinction," and that the quiet firmness of the North, in view of the secession threats of the South, was an indication of their trust in that God *who defends the right*, and that it arose from a sublime consciousness, that they had *nothing* to fear, nothing to apologize *for*, because they had done right.

These are the points made, and I treated them with such energy of language and manner as I thought the theme and the occasion demanded. I called the outright pro-slavery men of the North, doughfaces; and I called those northern men who were afraid to vote their convictions, "male sisters," for which I beg pardon of the "female sisters." I did not begin by calling upon the congregation to thank God for the election of Abraham Lincoln. I did not proceed to review the platforms of the various parties. It is quite likely that I called upon the people to thank God that a man had been elected President whose honesty was above suspicion. If I did not, I do so now. I presented no point or fact in its partisan aspect; offered no thanks for a personal or party triumph; but I presented every point in that broad and comprehensive view which involved their relations to truth, to justice, to humanity, to freedom, to liberty, and to God; and to the truth of this latter assertion, I could, if necessary, get the testimony of *nineteen-twentieths* of the congregation. Judge then of my unutterable astonishment, when on motioning to the Rev. Mr. Little to conclude the services, he commenced by saying that "the arrangement was for the services to conclude with a short prayer, but as the gentleman has not fulfilled the agreement, I do not know upon whom it devolves; as for my part I do not feel like praying after listening to *such a harangue*"—emphasizing the last word with a vim that cracked his musical voice. He then proceeded to state "that that was the first time that that sacred place had been so desecrated since the erection of the house, and that it should be the last time while he remained pastor of the church—(QUERY: which owns the pulpit, he or the Trustees?)—that that pulpit was open to the free and full discussion of the slavery question, &c., &c. Great as my surprise was, I saw at once that it did not exceed that of the congregation, and I concluded to take no notice of his rude and ungentlemanly attack upon me, but concluded in my own mind that when I undertook publicly to thank God for the triumph of the right, that I would do it in my own pulpit, where no one could claim the privilege of *insulting* me for it. Not one in twenty of that congregation approved of his conduct, or had the least idea that there was anything in the discourse to justify it, and his own members were among the first and severest in their condemnation of his course; for one of them told him, before he left the house, that he would sooner have lost five hundred dollars than for him to have said what he did. And at that time, and afterward, members, and among them some of his supporters, congratulated me for what they were pleased to term my manliness in *not dodging* the political questions *for fear of hurting somebody's feelings*. In the course of his remarks he stigmatized the discourse as *personal*, when, in fact, the only *name* mentioned, among men was that of Abraham Lincoln. He says, in the *Evening Journal* of the 13th, that the discourse was *partisan*, when no party name was mentioned. *Freedom's* advocates were eulogized, and slavery's advocates were condemned, and if that is partisan I trust in God that I will live to give utterance to partizan discourses without number.

I, of course, will not question Bro. Little's Republicanism when it is so earnestly vouched for by his friends; but, as opinions are not indictable, I will venture the opinion that if he is a Republican, that he bears the same relation to the Republican party that certain persons mentioned by St. Paul and St. Peter entertained to the great body of Christians: they were babes in Christ; had to be fed on milk; couldn't digest "strong meat fit for men of full age" whose "senses were not exercised so as to enable them to discern between good and evil," and of whom it was necessary that "one should teach them again which be the first principles of the oracles of God."

In conclusion, I would remark that in our city of Waukegan, "doughfaces," "male sisters," and all that kind of things, are quite scarce, forming only the exception to the rule. The mass of the people here are not tender-footed, and they have, generally, manliness enough to listen even to that which they do not believe, without violating those rules of courtesy which lend such a charm to all discussion and all social intercourse.

JAMES J. FERREE.

Difficulties of Secession—Practical Suggestions of a Sensible Man.

We take from an able letter, which we find in the columns of the Mobile *Register* of the 4th inst., from the pen of the Hon. Robert H. Smith, the subjoined practical considerations, which certainly command themselves to the common sense of every reader. None (says the *National Intelligencer*) but those who have determined to close their ears to the voice of reason, on the ground that this is no time for the exercise of that discretion which belongs to rational beings, can refuse to give them audience. He says:

Certain gentlemen propose at once to make a separate independent nation of the State, and to stand out before the world in this position for a shorter or longer time, necessarily bearing in the meanwhile all the burdens, and enjoying but few of the benefits of national existence; for Alabama would only be a nation by her own declaration, and not by the acknowledgment of any other power, not even of her other sister States of the South. These views fail to command my assent, and therefore I could not become the party candidate of those who entertain them.

While it is my opinion that Alabama must take this position, if necessary, for the assertion and maintenance of her rights, I do not believe it will be necessary, and am not willing in advance to accept it, because I think it will be fraught with many and big evils to our people, our cause, and to republican institutions. Depreciation of property, depression of business, withdrawal of capital, derangement of currency, increase of taxes, miscarriage of public enterprise, and destruction of State credit, are some of the necessary consequences of any revolution of government; and we must, and I trust will, make up our minds to bear these things.

Should Alabama go out of the Union alone, and so remain but for one month, she must so long solely bear the burdens of national existence; must raise and sustain a military force; must increase her police expenses; must do something for the regulation of commerce; must prop, as best she can, a deranged currency; must regulate and fix the value of coin and of weights and measures, and must provide some postal arrangement for the people; and she must raise the money for those ends. The experiment for one short month would, I am fearful, so oppress our people as to give the cause a serious set back, and day by day incline the public mind to submit to present evils.

Besides all these and many more ills that I cannot enumerate in one short letter, we shall inaugurate a condition of successive changes of Government that will find a parallel in the revolution of Mexico.

No one, I suppose, will expect Alabama to remain a separate nation, and the public mind will be kept in all the feverish excitement of what is next to come! As one State and another may come out and propose to join us, government will have to be formed and reformed; for there will be no existing confederation into which, like new States of the present Union, they are to be admitted. Each coming State may have some peculiar interests of its own to provide for, some peculiar dangers to be guarded against, and we shall be constantly revolving upon the giddy wheels of revolution, until the country may submit to anarchy or despotism.

It is easy to act on the single idea, "let the Union slide," for it is easy enough to pull down. But if Alabama undertakes to do it without *attempting* to combine with some other States in the movement, we will let the earnings of honest men, and their business and credit, and the honor of the State, and its ability to work out our rights and the hopes of a stable government, "slide" along with it, and we may lose the most auspicious moment for combining with other States; for, *when each one becomes a separate nation, each may stand more or less upon the bargain to be made*, and each may feel that no respect has been paid by the other to the common honor, common rights, and common dangers of all.

Meeting of the Illinois State Teachers Association.

The Seventh Annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association will be held at Quincy on the 26th, 27th and 28th of December, 1860.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES—*Wednesday.*—President's Address; Report of Committee on Programme; Report of Finance Committee; Business or Discussion; Essay by H. Freeman of Rockford—subject, "The Teacher;" Report of Committee on County Institutions, followed by Discussion; Essay by Miss Agnes Manning of Chicago; Address by C. M. Cady of Chicago, on the subject of Vocal Music, followed by a drill exercise, illustrating his method of teaching the same in the Common Schools; Business; Lecture by Prof. A. S. Welch, Principal of the Michigan Normal School, on the "The Natural System of Education.

Thursday—Address by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey of Chicago—subject, "Americanisms;" Essay by A. M. Grow of Dixon, on "The claims of Natural History as a subject of study in our Schools; Election of Officers and other Business; Discussion. Rev. L. P. Clover of Springfield, will present the subject of "Drawing as connected with the Common and Higher Pursuits of Life." Address by J. G. Hoyt, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis—subject, "Popular Fallacies;" Discussion. Essay by W. W. Davis of Sterling, on "The claims of History on the Common Schools;" Musical Drill, conducted by C. M. Cady. Lecture by Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan—subject, "Education the Business of Life."

Friday—Address by C. E. Hovey, Principal of State Normal School, followed by Discussion. Lecture by Rev. J. S. Pooge, of Aledo, on "Moral courage, an element of character essential to the Scholar;" Unfinished Business; Resolutions, etc.

A Committee of Arrangements will receive teachers on their arrival at Quincy, and assign them places.

The Superintendents of the following Railroads have consented to grant free return tickets to those attending the meeting of the Association: the Quincy & Toledo, the Great Western, the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Galena & Chicago Union. The Illinois Central and Chicago & Rock Island refuse favors. Favors have been solicited of other roads that have not yet responded.

E. L. CLARK,
E. C. DELANO,
O. SPRINGSTEAD, } Committee.

Emigration to Hayti.

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New York tribune:

SIR: By virtue of instructions from the Government of Hayti, I have made the following appointments, for the purpose of carrying out the project of emigration of the present Administration of the Republic:

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Resident Agent for New York.
Rev. J. Theodore Holly, Traveling Agent for New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
John Brown, Jr., Traveling Agent for the Canadas.
Rev. E. V. Berry, Traveling Agent for Michigan.
Joseph E. Williams, Traveling Agent for Indiana.
J. D. Harris, Traveling Agent for Ohio.
John C. Underwood, Agent for the District of Columbia.
George Lawrence, Jr., Corresponding Agent for the Seaboard Slave States.
A. E. Newton, Corresponding Secretary at Boston.

The "Guide to Hayti" can be had, for the present, of these agents only: it will not be published for the trade, nor be for sale, until the Government contract is filled. Agents will distribute the book to intending emigrants gratuitously.

An emigrant vessel will sail from Boston December 22, and from Philadelphia December 29. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity must give immediate notice to the Bureau at Boston, or Messrs. Garnett and Holly.

JAMES REDPATH, General Agent.

Rumored Insanity of the President.

[From the New York Tribune.]

There is a rumor in town, apparently derived from responsible sources at Washington, to the effect that President Buchanan is insane! This is probably not true, though in view of his course through the last six eventful weeks, the confirmation of the report would afford no reason for astonishment. More lamentable imbecility, or more deliberate treachery, was never seen. At every step he has contributed to the disruption of the Republic; and if, as Mr. Cobb declared, he shall prove to be the last President of the existing Union, it will be due to either his own weakness or wickedness quite as much as to any other cause. Let him be pronounced a lunatic, and he may stand at the bar of history relieved of a crime with scarce an equal in the records of human frailty and depravity.

But, whatever be the truth as regards Mr. Buchanan, the miserable collapse of his Administration cannot be disguised or disputed. Howell Cobb, after secretly conspiring against the Government of whose executive arm he was a member and a sworn servant, goes home to promote in public the treason he has long plotted in private, leaving in ruin and confusion the Treasury, which he received overflowing with abundance. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, openly avows that he regards the call of Mississippi as more imperative than his duty to the Union, and yet the President of the United States keeps him in office! The Secretary of War, having prevented the reinforcement of Fort Moultrie sixty days ago, when it would have excited no attention; still persists in exposing the handful of men there to sudden destruction by an overwhelming force, as if in the hope that the shedding of their blood will unite all the Slave States in a war of disunion. Gen. Cass, oldest and most respected of the Democratic statesmen who lived in the days when there was a Democratic party, revolts at this deliberate treason, and refuses any longer to be implicated in such an administration. With his resignation the last vestige of dignity and of true patriotism seems to have left the Executive, and it would be a relief to the country and would alleviate Mr. Buchanan's own reputation in the future, if he could now be proved to be insane.

☞ Mr. Sumner, in the debate yesterday, made a dead shot. Jefferson Davis had declared that personal liberty bills were not the reason for the dissatisfaction at the South; it was the deep existing hostility to slavery existing in the free States; and he went on to make what he called a diagnosis of the causes of our troubles. This afforded Mr. Sumner an opportunity to offer a most authoritative piece of testimony, in the shape of a private letter from Andrew Jackson, written shortly after he had put down the nullification movement of 1833, in which he said in substance, "Take care of your nullifiers in Georgia. The tariff has been a mere pretext. Their real object is disunion and a Southern Confederacy. Their next pretext will be the slavery or negro question." When this extract was read, [illegible] —*Washington Correspondent of the New York Evening Post.*

To the People of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting, and prayer, throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate

Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861,

for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast.

The union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread; indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm alone can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justness of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed, in former days, among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Dec. 14, 1860.

Life on an African Slaver.

The slaver Cora was recently captured with 700 slaves on board. She is now at New York, and a description of the vessel has appeared, together with a brief narrative of life on board. We make the following extracts:

The Cora appeared to be new, handsomely fitted out, and as far superior to the class of vessels that are generally employed in the slave trade. Those vessels engaged in the Cuba trade are very poor, as a general thing, and are usually burned after landing a cargo. The hold was filled with men and boys, and the cabin with women. Two thirds of the whole number were under 15 years of age. All were in a perfectly nude state. They were classified as follows: 172 men, 106 women, 343 boys, 81 girls, and 3 babes at the breast. They appeared fat and hearty, seemingly unconscious and careless of their situation, and all gabbling at a great rate, while the sounds emitted were void of any well defined articulations. Thirty tierces of rice, 90 barrels of bread, and a large quantity of beans, with a light store of beef, were on board.

During the voyage two meals per day were given the negroes. The morning meal consisted of a junk of bread and some water, and at 3 P. M. a dinner of boiled beans one day and boiled rice the next was served. Their appetites appeared to be first rate, and there was little necessity for washing the dishes after a meal was over, for the negroes displayed an expertness in licking the tubs that could defy competition on the part of the most painstaking dog.

Five Spaniards took special charge of the dining arrangements. They set the blacks in messes of fifteen and sixteen, in a circle on deck, with a wooden tub of boiled rice or beans in the centre of each group. After all were duly ranged around the smoking tubs, the Spaniards made them go through an exercise of clapping their hands and singing, which lasted about a quarter of an hour. By this time the repast would have partially cooled off, and the negroes were allowed to "pitch in," the one having the largest hands getting most. They seemed, however, very kind to each other, and if a boy got an extra large piece of bread he was always ready to share it with his companions. They appeared contented and in good spirits throughout the voyage. Amusing illustrations of the negro's love of display sometimes occurred. If a young lady (!) could get a piece of red tape to bind round her forehead (what narrow strip of forehead she might have,) it was sufficient to fill her with a rapture of self-satisfaction that *she* wasn't one of that destitute class who have "nothing to wear." The sexes were kept separate during the voyage.

"The Wrongs of the South."

In answer to those who, in the Georgia Legislature were urging Secession in consequence of the wrongs of the South, Mr. Holt, a State Senator from the County of Muscogee, thus truthfully as well as practically replied:

"I do not see how secession will end acts of aggression, how separate State action will cure the evil of which we complain. At whose door do you lay the complaint? At the door of your Government? At the door of your Constitution? At the door of your Union? Who has made the charge that the General Government has failed to protect your rights under the Constitution and in the Union whenever called upon to do so? Who, I ask Senators, has ever made the charge, in all the discussions on this question, *that the Government of the United States, in its governmental capacity, has brought any oppression upon you—committed any aggression on your rights!*

I stand ready to answer the charge should it be made. True, Massachusetts has violated the compact; true, Connecticut has violated it; true, Legislatures of other States have passed measures obnoxious to the South; and it is equally true that the Congress of the United States, in answer to the demand of the South, has passed the fugitive slave law; and it is equally true that when application has been made to the President of the United States for the enforcement of the rights of the South, under this law, he has poured forth the Federal Treasury and made use of the Federal bayonet. It is true, sir, that when your rights have been questioned its Supreme Court has maintained them. It is true, sir, that for the eighty years of the existence of this Government it has never trampled upon your sovereignty, and never refused you redress for any wrong."

The Beginning of Trouble.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

The ordinance by which South Carolina is to be declared out of the Union, and independent of all the other States, will probably be adopted to-day. Then her trials will begin. Up to this time, it has been easy enough to pass laws creating a standing army, and for furnishing all the muniments of war, but now the money is to be provided, and the expenses of a new Government are to be incurred. It is easy to see that millions will be necessary for these objects, and yet it is well known that the Exchequer is empty, and direct taxes will not be submitted to very cheerfully. The truth is, South Carolina is a poor State, and there are few facilities for raising money for Governmental purposes, and there will be pinching times before all the objects which she has in view are accomplished. It may be said that a chivalrous people will not stop to count the cost when their rights have been invaded, but they must do it—more particularly as they will be bound, for the sake of consistency, to keep up their ideas of "Free Trade" with all European countries. That is a principle with them, and they cannot disregard it, and it is the source to which they look for all their prosperity and wealth under the new order of things.

Mississippi Items.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.—In Henry county, Messrs. Fulton Anderson, William Yerger, and Amos R. Johnson, have been nominated for the convention. These men are all opposed to the immediate secession of Mississippi, and in favor of obtaining cooperation of all the slave States in measures for public safety. Their character is known beyond the limits of their State.

MISSISSIPPI COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed commissioners from the State of Mississippi to other slave States:

Virginia—Chief Justice C. P. Smith, of the High Court.
Maryland—Judge A. H. Handy, of the High Court.
North Carolina—Hon. Jacob Thompson, present Secretary of the Interior.
South Carolina—Hon. C. E. Hooker, of Jackson.
Georgia—Judge William L. Harris, of the High Court.
Alabama—Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Matthews, of Marshall.
Louisiana—Hon. Wirt Adams, of Jackson.
Texas—Hon. Edw. M. Yerger, of Jackson.
Arkansas—Col George R. Fall, of Washington.
Tennessee—Attorney General T. J. Wharton, of Jackson.
Kentucky—Hon. W. S. Featherston, of Holly Springs.
Missouri, Delaware and Florida—Unappointed.

MISSISSIPPI STATE ARMING.—We copy the following from the Oxford (Miss.) *Mercury*, in regard to the progress of that State in obtaining a supply of arms. The editor, writing from Jackson to his paper, says:

The first thing we did was to call on Adjutant General Sykes and have a talk about military matters. He said that not a rifle or a musket had as yet been received of the $150,000 purchase ordered by the Legislature at its last session. The Governor made a contract with a firm in New Haven to supply a portion of them, but the concern failed to comply with the [illegible]

Improved Dust Deflector.

A new apparatus has been contrived for protecting railroad passengers from the annoyance caused by dust and sparks. This apparatus or deflector is simply a window, one half of which is glass, and the other half wire gauze. The glass, instead of standing parallel to the side of the car, sets off at an angle, and deflects the dust and sparks on the outside, and rushing past the glass, causes a strong current from within to follow it,—this current finding egress through the wire gauze which divides the aperture or space made by the window frame; in other words, the glass covers one-half of the window and the wire gauze the other. The peculiarity of this arrangement consists in the ingenious manner in which the whole device is applied to the window, since it makes no difference which direction the cars move, the glass, pane, or deflector, can be adjusted to suit; and that is so speedily and handily a manner that a brakeman can do it while the car is in motion.

A Slight Mistake.

It is not to be wondered at that the Southern mobs which have usurped the functions of courts and juries, occasionally make mistakes and deal roughly with their own friends. Here is a case taken from the New Orleans *Delta* of the 13th inst.:

"INFAMOUS MALICE.—Dr. James Burns was not a little startled this morning, as he was about leaving his residence in Jefferson City, for his office, at being accosted by Mayor Michel and informed that complaint had been made against him as being an Abolitionist, and as so admitted to be by his own wife!

"When this can be attempted in such a case as that of Dr. Burns, who has always been known as a staunch Democrat, as having been, during the present crises, prominent in expressing his opinions and acting upon them than ever in his life before, as having given a brief statement of his experience of the mischiefs of emancipation at a meeting in Jefferson City itself; as having a son who was captain of the corps of "Southern Guards," during the late campaign, whose wife is bitterly opposed to abolitionism, is of a family who suffered not a little from emancipation in the British West Indies, and many of whom own slaves in this city, what might audacious malignance do in less impregnable cases?

"What adds to the infamy of this case is, that no motive for the slander can be guessed at except the desire to get possession of the house which Mr. Burns occupies! He has taken steps to have the author of the slander held to legal responsibility.

A Gang of Counterfeiters Broken up.

[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 15, 1860.

A big haul of counterfeiters was made yesterday, and a bad den broken up, by George W. Rearden, Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, and a detective officer. Some two months since he had information of a gang of counterfeiters, who carried on their operations between Ullin and Jonesborough, some thirty-six miles above Cairo, on the Illinois Central Railroad. He arrested two men at Ullin, named Alfred Ewall and Lafayette Donaldson, who were taken to Springfield, examined before United States Commissioner Conway, and are now in jail awaiting their trial.

About five weeks ago the people of the neighborhood complained of being annoyed by others of the same gang, who were passing counterfeit money in large quantities. Mr. Rearden was assisted by Ira Spencer, an expert detective officer, whom he sent out to make discoveries, disguised as a pedlar of jewelry and a lot of counterfeit money. Spencer went among the gang, ingratiated himself with them, and was soon let into all the secrets of their business and plans. While he was with the gang they agreed to get a new set of dies, and one of them came to Cairo and bought a barrel of plaster of paris for the purpose. The idea of going fairly into the business, however, did not suit Spencer, and he managed to postpone the making of the moulds, remaining among them until he had gained a full knowledge of their operations and obtained enough evidence to convict them all.

The matter "came to a head" in this wise: On the trial of Ewall and Donaldson, a Mr. Parish, living in the vicinity, had given evidence against them, having seen their molds, dies, &c., and having been offered $1,000 in the base coin at 25 per cent. They threatened him with death if he "blowed on them," and he hesitated about it for some time, but finally presented to the grand jury Ewall and a man named Fraser. Through his evidence Ewall and Donaldson were put in jail at Springfield, Fraser escaping. Parish has been staying in the neighborhood ever since, and James Carr, a brother in-law of Ewall's, has frequently threatened his life, and finally offered him $50 not to appear at the final trial. Parish took the money, but did not leave. When Spencer came among them, Carr told him about Parish, and said that he intended to kill him, but did not like to do it there, for fear of getting "the boys" into trouble. He tried to get Spencer to induce him to go out of the way, so that he could kill him. Spencer promised to attempt it; said he had a partner at Cairo who was good at that business, and told Mr. Rearden all the facts. Mr. Rearden sent him back with directions to undertake the job himself. He saw Carr, and agreed, for $35 in cash and Carr's note for $35 more, to put Parish effectually out of the way. He then returned to Cairo and remained quiet until yesterday morning, when he accompanied Mr. Rearden, with sufficient assistance, up the railroad to nab the gang, one man being sent to Calledonia after Carr, who was understood to be there.

They first stopped at Dongola, where they took three, named Adde Aden and William and Harman Smith. On the two Smith's they found a lot of counterfeit gold dollars. On Aden they found nothing, but afterwards discovered his pocketbook with considerable counterfeit money. On one of the Smith's a lot of paper money was found. They left parties to search Aden's house and went to Jonesboro, where they got two men, named Green Webb and John Mead. On Webb they found a lot of paper money and bogus gold dollars. While in the station house at Jonesboro with these fellows, a man named Dupas came in and commenced abusing the officers. Spencer started to strike him, when Dupas drew a revolver, but quicker than thought Tan drew his shooting iron and shot him under his arm, without hitting him. He was then handcuffed and kept in custody until the officers left, when he was turned loose. On Mead a number of bogus dollars were found.

—Leaving Jonesboro, Mr. Rearden and his party came down to Wetang, where they arrested a man named F. Morris, on whose person counterfeit gold dollars also were found. At Ullin, a few miles further down, they found Al'd Wise, another of the gang, who was quickly taken in. The whole seven were brought to Cairo and placed in jail. To-morrow evening they will go to Springfield for an examination. Carr is at Caledonia, detained from the officers by habeas corpus, but will soon have his turn.

This is a very important arrest, and Mr. Rearden is entitled to much credit for breaking up a gang of counterfeiters and thieves, who have long infested Southern Illinois, to the great annoyance and injury of the inhabitants and others. It is not the only valuable service he has rendered in his official capacity.

PERSONAL.

Wonders will never cease. We notice by the Richmond, Va., papers that Congressman Vallandigham of Ohio is to lecture before the Young Men's *Christian* Association of that city. That must be a peculiar Christianity which seeks aid and comfort from such an oracle as this man. But then he is a d. d. and no mistake.

—From a long article in the American *Gas Light Journal*, we learn that William Norwich, a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Norwich, a baronet of distinction in the time of Charles II, is a common gas fitter in New York. His propensity for poaching drove him from England, and his poverty brought him where he is.

—Lieut. John R. Hamilton, son of General Hamilton of South Carolina—he who in 1832 was willing to "go the death for his sugar"—has resigned his place as a Lieutenant in the Navy. He was on board the flag ship Lancaster at San Francisco. He says that he cannot serve under President Lincoln. Lieut. Reginald Fairfax, of Old Dominion origin, who is aboard the St. Mary's at San Francisco, also thinks he can't serve under President Lincoln, but won't resign just at present. Keep doing so, gentlemen. Your places, we think, can be filled.

—Mr. Shannon, editor of Visalia (Tulare county, Cal.) *Delta*, forsook his pen and went into the office of William Gouverneur Morris, a lawyer of the same place, and with a six shooter attempted to extinguish him. The shots failing to hit, the editor with his pistol knocked Morris down, and then went into the street. Morris, recovering, went out, and the two fired briskly at each other. Morris's third shot penetrated the editor's abdomen, killing him in twenty minutes.

—The report of the death of Ex-Senator Delason Smith, of Oregon, proves to be a *delusion*. The report of his death had its origin in a paper politically opposed to him—speaking of him as *dead*—in a *political sense*.

—On the 30th of October, at Pino Alto, Arizona, William Beattie, formerly a Secretary of Judge Terry of California, who murdered Broderick, was shot dead by his friend Miller Bartlett. The Criminal Judge whom the citizens had appointed during the Summer, after waiting a day or two for some one to enter a complaint against Bartlett, resigned in disgust, concluding that a people who lacked courage to complain, had no use for a Judge or Court.

—W. Alvin Lloyd, who publishes a Southern black mail sheet in New York, called the "*Southern Steamboat and Railroad Guide*,"—and denounces Northern merchants to Southern customers for their political opinions—has sued the proprietors of the New York *World* for libel, the *World* having excoriated the said Lloyd in a terrible manner for his rascally tendencies.

—The late Judge Tracy, who represented California in the Chicago National Convention in May last, who afterwards stumped the States for Lincoln and Hamlin with great ability, and died suddenly in Lewis county, New York, in October, left a curious will. "As to the disposition of my body," he says, "it is my wish that wherever I may die, I may finally be buried near my beloved daughter, in my family lot in Lone Mountain Cemetery, in San Francisco; that my funeral may be attended by some Methodist minister who never apologized for slavery; and that my brother Masons and Odd Fellows may take part in my funeral services." His MSS. and collections relating to the genealogy of the Tracy family he asks to have sacredly preserved. If his relative, Hon. Reuben Hyde Walworth, will not undertake the completion of the work, he asks that a copy of all his MSS. be made, bound and deposited in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society. Among the friends to whom he desired keepsakes to be transmitted is Geo. Wm. Curtis.

—Parson Brownlow, of the Tennessee *Whig*, throws down the gauntlet to the secessionists. He tells them that if any one desires to do him a personal injury, he can be found at his office every day in the week, excepting always the Sabbath. He will not fight on the Sabbath.

—It is worthy of note that Billy Mulligan, Esq., the noted Democratic leader of New York city, who has just been sent to State Prison for manifestation of certain eccentricities which were deemed to be obnoxious to law, had so far despised the peaceful arts, as to be totally ignorant of that portion of educational accomplishment known as chirography. Through this disability, he was unable to occupy a place in the prison, which his political friends had secured for him, that of clerk in the hospital, and is thus compelled to herd with the vulgar crowd in the shops.

—The New York *Times* tells the following anecdote of Gen. Scott, in the nullification times of 1833, which may serve to clear up the fogginess of those of those office holders who are doubtful whether to their country or their State they owe their first allegiance:

General Scott was at Fort Moultrie, with a command of eight hundred men, and a full complement of officers. With a view to allay some natural anxiety in his own mind as to the fidelity of his officers, he sent for a judge of the United States Court, and addressed him in their hearing as follows:

"Judge, I have long ago taken my oath of allegiance to the United States Government, but it occurs to me that in this extraordinary emergency I will do it again. There is no impropriety in it—and gentlemen," said he, "turning to his officers. "It will do no hurt to any of us."

The oath was then administered to every officer present.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We have just received a superb assortment of POINT GAUZE SETTS. POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c. Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c. &c. &c. WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. 5,000 Pieces American Print Works and Philip Allen Prints for Eight Cents, regular price one shilling. 3,000 Pieces New Merrimack Prints for ten cents. 500 Pieces Wove Valentias for one shilling. 200 Pieces Yard Wide French Chintz Prints at fifteen cents. New Silks for two-and-sixpence a yard. Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, At Panic Prices for the Holidays. WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

78 LAKE STREET. ZEPHYR WORSTEDS AT RETAIL. HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES, Gaiters, Mittens, JACKETS, SKATING CAPS, Talmas, &c., &c., &c. All of our own Manufacture. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. We have just received a Large and Very Fine Assortment Of these Goods, including many NEW STYLES COLLARS, SETS, &c. These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

78 LAKE STREET. Under Garments, HOSIERY AND GLOVES. Our stock of the above Goods is an Extremely Desirable One. We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, OF EVERY STYLE AND COLOR, Including Gimps; Flat Braids, all widths; Fringes, Silk and Crochet; Buttons in Silk and Velvet; Bells and Belt Ribbons, all Gilt and Silk. TASSELS, TASSELS, TASSELS, Girdles, Cords, &c. Our prices are reasonable and assortment good. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! We have just received another large lot of those BALMORAL SKIRTS, EXTRA SIZE. Call Ladies before they are all gone. Also, received this day by express AUCTION EMBROIDERIES, The cheapest ever offered in this market, of the newest and latest designs. MERRIMAC AND COCHECO PRINTS, 10 Cents only per yard. Best Printed De Laines, Only 16 Cents. HEAVY BROWN COTTONS, Only 7 Cents. LONSDALE SOFT FINISH BLEACHED DO., Only 12 1-2 Cents. Hoop Skirts at Prime Cost!!! A very rich assortment of PARIS CLOAKS, Of the very latest designs, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons and Hoods, CHEAPER THAN EVER. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET.

CALL AT GALE BROTHERS No. 202 Randolph Street, AND EXAMINE THEIR NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS, Suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR CHILDREN, FOR SALE AT KEEN'S BOOKSTORE. AIMWELL STORIES, 6 vols. ROLLO BOOKS. LUCY BOOKS. COUSIN ALICE STORIES. UNCLE GEORGE'S STORIES. YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY. Mayne Reid's Stories for Boys. YOUNG FUR TRADERS, ROBINSON CRUSOE, SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON, NIGHTCAP STORIES, WAR TIGER, WHITE ELEPHANT, BOY'S TOY MAKER, FLORENCE STORIES, Glen Morris Stories. Famous Boys, and how they became Great Men. WOMEN OF WORTH, a book for Girls. ABBOT'S AMERICAN HISTORIES FOR YOUTH. Oakland Stories, Sunny Side Stories, Aunt Mary's Stories, Walter Brighthope's Stories, Peter Parley's Library of Stories. And a large assortment of Juvenile Books, suited to all ages. PAPER DOLLS, PAPER SOLDIERS, PAPER FIREMEN, PAPER FURNITURE. Fifty Varieties of Games for Children. Picture Puzzles, Linen Picture Books, Block Alphabets, Children's Stereoscopes, Colored Toy Books. Call early before the rush of Christmas Week begins and make your selections while it can be done with comfort and care. W. B. KEEN, Bookseller and Stationer, 148 LAKE STREET.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The subscribers will have ready for the Holidays a large assortment of the different varieties of CAKE, MACAROONS, KISSES, &c., Comprising in part as follows: ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKE. PLAIN FRUIT CAKE. POUND. ORNAMENTED POUND CAKE. WHITE. PLAIN WHITE CAKE. JELLY CAKE. RAISIN CAKE. COCOA-NUT MACAROONS. ALMOND MACAROONS. KISSES. [illegible] G. KENDALL, SONS & CO., Washington street, cor. Dearborn.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. I have on hand a large assortment of PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS. SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C. Ivory Handle and other Cutlery. Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts. With a very large and complete assortment of IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, &C., Which I will sell at very low prices. JOHN HANKIN.

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR, For Oak, Ash, Black Walnut, Cherry and White Wood Lumber. [illegible] (Late John B. Walters.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANGLICISING OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'Ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be aither knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache! CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, IMPROVING THE APPETITE, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have Prevented and Relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the Absence of any Disagreeable Taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND Silver Ware, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Geo. W. Stevens & Co., 77 LAKE STREET, Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES, LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS, CHAIN BRACELETS, PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS, CORAL BRACELETS, CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,) GENTS' CURB CHAINS, SCARF PINS, NECKLACES, (a large assortment,) SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, GOLD SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES, TEA, TABLE, SUGAR, SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns,) INDIVIDUAL SALTS, CAKE AND CARD BASKETS, NAPKIN RINGS, WINE STANDS, GOBLETS, TEA SETS, &C.

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STOP! Read and Consider!! Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at STANTON'S, No. 48 ---- Clark Street ---- No. 48 NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE, Everything in the way of PRESERVED FRUITS, The best and finest PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic. UNEXCELLED COFFEES AND TEAS. Every variety of Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, P'k'd Salmon and Mackerel. THE BEST SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES, Old Bourbon and Old Rye WHISKIES. SUPERIOR BRANDIES, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS, Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

GIFTS OR NO GIFTS.— J. A. COLBY, 118 Randolph Street, Has one of the LARGEST and BEST assortments of BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, That can be found in the City. He offers any book from his Catalogue, which contains upwards of 1,900 Different Kinds, Of Ancient and Modern Authors, at the WHOLESALE PRICES WITHOUT GIFTS, Or at the regular retail prices with gifts included. Call personally or send for a catalogue.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Co.'s FURS. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS. Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c. THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO., 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices. Warranting every article sold as represented. CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL. 58 HOURS IN THE FIRE. READ THE FOLLOWING From the Fire on Franklin Street. CHICAGO, November 24, 1860. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., 40 State street: Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the Safe. NOT A SPOT OF FIRE ON THEM, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World." O. F. FULLER & CO. The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.— DR. PLUMLEIGH'S INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER Will cure all and every kind of Lameness. By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system. It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises. One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical [illegible] Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents, LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FINE SILVER-PLATED Goods! Expressly intended to meet the wants of persons wishing to purchase a far better article than has previously been made. Our stock consists of an assortment of Tea Setts, Cake Baskets, Castors, Cups, Goblets, Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., all of our own make, and will be WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED. From 25 to 50 per cent. Cheaper than retail dealers, for the reason that we manufacture them ourselves. We also plate Steel Knives and old Spoons, Forks, Castors, Waiters, Tea Setts, &c., at short notice. LANTERNS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. L. A. HAMBLEN & CO., Office and Salesroom, No. 47 and 49 State street, Up Stairs.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, Especially designed For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

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☞ To Consumptives.— [illegible] To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. [illegible] Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

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found it to have been in the fire, for a
though it was not got out for FIRTY-
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PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All or-
left at A. J. HIGGINS, 40 Clark
street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.
no26-1y
W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded
thirty-two Premium Gold and Silver
Medals,
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply
at their Store, 99 South Clark street.
LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments
and Strings, having connections with manufacturing
houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris,
is prepared to furnish Dealers, Teachers and Bands
with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTE.
Manufactory and Sales Room, Fourteenth Street,
corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a description of the Instruments manu-
factured at the above establishment have reached
the first rank in the country. Their durability,
strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly
appreciated by all who have given them a thorough
trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention
to the fabrication of each instrument, in all of
which is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and
durability in every respect. [octM6-1y

Special Notices.
To Consumptives.—The Adver-
tiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by
a very simple remedy, after having suffered several
years with a severe lung affection, and that dread dis-
ease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his
fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-
scription used free of charge, with the directions for
preparing and using the same, which they will find a
SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
&c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the
Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread infor-
mation which he conceives to be invaluable, and he
hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost
them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings
County, New York. de13d256-1y
A Friend in Need. Try it.—
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT a pre-
pared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Con-
necticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in
his practice for the last twenty years with the most
astonishing success. As an external remedy it is with
out a trial, and will alleviate pain more speedily than
any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Ner-
vous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative
for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing
healing and powerful strengthening properties, exciting
the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever
given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of re-
markable cures, performed by it within the last two
years alone in this city, can be seen. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON,
General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all
Dealers. no27-9weow-ly
The Female Organization is of-
ten as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex
enter into marriage relations without being able to
undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this
country thousands of young and beautiful women are
sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTET-
TER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will
save many of this class from an untimely grave. This
medicine has been used with great benefit by immense
numbers of people throughout the republic, and the
proprietors have received grateful commendations
from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be
found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a bever-
age, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medi-
cine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and
strengthens the whole system, so that women who use
it are enabled to go through with labors which, with-
out it, would be certain to prostrate them.
Sold by all druggists. de12-tw
Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—
These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and
invigorating properties of Peas Jamaica Ginger Whisky,
and are compliered the most efficacious Tonic and
Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic
ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People,
delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly
people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weak-
ness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and
impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial
will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in
use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia,
Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an
invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of
Colds and Fevers.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two
dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers every-
where.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 36 Tre-
mont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. K. LANDON, Agent. sep7-6m-daily
Lyon's Katharion for the Hair,
Nothing has ever been made which has given such uni-
versal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beauti-
fies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you
wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold every-
where, for 25 cents per bottle. du11-9m
Those who are curious to wit-
ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswald,
(late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.,) has brought the
manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit
his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 10 Lake street,
and examine these curious productions of art. No
wonder can detect the artificial from the natural, when
adjusted to the head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery
cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter
is, nothing can have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's
Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oct26-1y

Money and Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
At a Per Cent.
From one to five years same to suit, on First-Class
Securities in Sums of $5,000 or upwards. Business Paper
wanted at all times. R. F. DOWKING & CO.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by DENI F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oct17-628-3y Commission Merchants No. 152 & 154 W. R.
WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT,
JOHNSON & CO'S
CHRONICLES WANTED.
Apply to BAYNARD, ULLMANN & CO.,
sep13-tf-y 21 Clark street.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Insured Farms in this State.
LAMBERD, LEE & CO.
oct24-612-6m 121 Lake street.
TELEGRAPIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, Notes, paid in New York
on the day of maturity, last day of grace, and money
deposited for account of the city of New York, and
sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on tele-
graphic orders.
EMERY COBB,
ap18-1y-486 Telegraph Office.
MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums
not to exceed $1,000, on Farms in Illinois,
within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEO. W. NEWCOMB,
604-d189-3m] No. 93 Dearborn st., Room 3, Chicago.
MONEY LOANED
on Real Estate Securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. Blee & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Pa-
per discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
[F City Scrip wanted. my28-d45-1y
FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities Book and adjoining
Counties, Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life In-
surance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - - No. 6
no4-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Lake sts.
JAMES D. SHERMAN.
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up-stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned
for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse
Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Business Cards.
CHARLES B. WAITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
128 Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention given to the law of real estate
and to the collection of claims within the State of
Illinois. ly
PAYSON & REYNOLDS
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
90 - - Dearborn Street - - - 90
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. G. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
References.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.; Reynolds & Co., Boston; Arthur Gil-
man, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Wil-
liams, N. Y.; D'Homerdies, Esq., Cincinnati; John A.
Drews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler,
Cashier, Columbus, O.; T. S. Ely & Co., George Pe-
terson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York
City; Ira Harris, Hon., Albany; J. Parker, Jr., Esq.,
John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel3-90-1y
CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery,
Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Cu-
tlers and British Ware, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago,
Illinois. mh27-58-1y
KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. S. REED.
(dz-39-1y)
SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. H. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds
for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN G. BURT.

Co-Partnership Notices.
DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Part-
nership of Baldwin & Hill is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. A. Hill is hereby authorized
to use the name of the firm in liquidation of the ac-
counts.
NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership of
Thompson & Meech, Attorneys at Law, is this
day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES F. THOMPSON,
GEORGE A. MEECH.
Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1860. de18x3t

Stationery, &c.
CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
20 South Canal Street.....Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. R. STONE.
Cash Paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen
Rags. oct7-60-1y
BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing
paper:
18x27 18x28 20x26 20x28 20x30 22x28 22x30
24x27 24x28 24x30 25x28 25x30 26x27
26x28 28x28 28x30 28x32 30x36 30x42
and are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
Printing Paper, different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment
of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 Kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possi-
ble rates.
[F Cash paid for Rags. ap1
D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of
every description, ruled and bound to any desired pat-
terns, with or without printed headings. Particular at-
tention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., ruled
and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc.
bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound.
All kinds of Ruling done with neatness and dispatch.
Terms moderate. 113 & 115 LAKE STREET,
Post Office Box 968. ap13-d261-1y
For Pike's Peak.
ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly through-
out the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give
parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with
dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to
our care, destination for the mines, will be promptly at-
tended to. Warehouse on Main Street.
A. WARREN & CO.,
au29-70-1y St. Joseph, Mo.
GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's Ar-
my's, Sharpe's, and every variety of fo-
reign and domestic Gun Materials, Powder Flasks,
Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Goldbeaters Skin, Powder
Horns, Pans, Gold Scales, Hunting Knives, and
all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot and Caps
for sale, wholesale and retail, by the Agent for Hazard
for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 186 Lake st. ap7-1y
Dentists' Cards.
WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
58.....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.....58
Post Office Box 869.
[feb4-76-1y]
A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102.....WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.....102
First east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
oct7-60-1y
KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,
for sale in small or large quantities. Price list of Grain Instruments sent on ap-
plication. Journal of Grain Bands, a new publi-
cation of Board of Trade, is issued on the 15th of each
month. Office No. 61 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Single Nos. at $1.25 or $10 the hundred. Subscription
$1 each number. Manufacturers of Mechanical Medleys, &c. Prize
Medal Seeder, The Instrumental pair, $15. Hoss
Power with Separator and Seeder, $100.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.
Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
Dr. Cadwell, Blindness, and all defects of sight and
hearing, &c., in a regularly educated physician, and as
he has devoted nearly twenty years of his professional life ex-
clusively to the consideration of diseases of the Eye and Ear,
Dr. Cadwell's Medicines made for an examination or opinion,
will be found worthy the confidence of the afflicted.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chi-
cago Pub. 50), containing numerous testimonials, is
offered gratis on application, postage ten cents. Ad-
dress Dr. Cadwell, 139 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
72.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....72
Next Door to Lake Street.
Pebble Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles,
Opera Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, &c., constantly on
hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles ad-
justed, and glasses inserted into old frames. jal
Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State Stat - - - - Up-Stairs,
SUCCESSORS TO BAKER, PHILADELPHIA,
GAS FIXTURES.
The richest and largest assortment in the city, comprising all
KATE PATTERNS.
Prices 25 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting in
all its branches. ap7-1y
R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FOUNDERS,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The little attention we have received every season in the
Steam Fitting line, and the universal satisfaction given
by the work done by us, induces us to call the attention
of the trade to our facilities for doing work in the above
line, and to the fact that we are prepared to furnish
Steam Fitting, Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Iron Fitting, Pipe
Cutting and Screwing, Pipe Bending, Brass Work, Gas
Fixtures, Iron Castings, Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Cocks,
Steam Gauges, Whistles, Oils, Packing, Belting, Lace
Leather, Emery Wheels, Files, Tools, &c., &c., at the
lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
R. D. McFARLANE & CO.
Oysters.
STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
108 - - Randolph Street - - 108
[F Orders from the country solicited and promptly
attended to. oct8-1y
L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
85 - - - Randolph Street - - - 85
Orders from the country promptly attended to. jy21
TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads
of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of
80 lbs each, and Ten Tons or more for sale
CHEAP FOR READY PAY.
Orders left with the undersigned at
Chicago Avenue, Chicago, will receive prompt attention.
FERRIS BROTHERS.
LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.20 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
3.40 p. m.	No mail.	2.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
3.00 p. m.	2.30 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
3.00 p. m.	2.30 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
3.30 p. m.	1.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.30 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.

Thrilling Ghost Story—The Child's Ghost.

The New York *Presbyterian*, of a late date, tells the following story:

We were returning from our spring meeting of Presbytery—one gentleman and two young ladies—in a "buck away," and the road none of the best. Night, cold and damp, overtook us eight or ten miles from home, but only a short distance from Judge Blank's, who, after we had arrived at his house, narrated the follow-ing unique tale. Said the Judge:—

"Years ago we had in our house a sweet little child, about four years of age, and the object, of course, of every female affection. But sickness laid its hand upon it. Remedies, promptly resorted to, all prove in vain. Day after day the rose faded from the cheek, and the fire in the eyes burned low, and at length death closed those eyes and sealed those lips forever; and we learned by trying experience how intense darkness follows the quenching of one of those little lights of life.

"The time rolling sadly on, brought us at length to the hour appointed for committing our treasure to the ordinary custody of the grave. The friends assembled, the customary services were held, the farewell taken, and the little form securely slid beneath the well screwed coffin lid, and in due form the grave received its trust. We looked on and saw the earth thrown in, the mound raised above, and the plain of sod neatly adjusted. Then a great sheltering roof, and then wended our way back to our desolate home. Evening came on and more sway. My wife had gone into an adjoining room to give some directions to a servant, and I, unfitted by the scene of the day for aught else, had just laid my head on my pillow in our chamber in the first floor of the house, when I heard a shriek, and in a moment more my wife came flying into the room, and springing upon the bed behind me, exclaimed:

"'See there! our child! our child!'

"Raising my head, my blood froze within me, the hair upon my head stood up, as I saw the little thing in grave clothes, with open, but manifestly sightless eyes, and pale as when we gave it the last kiss, walking towards us. Had I been monoman, not the extreme terror of my wife compelled me to play the man—I should have leaped from the window and bed without casting a look behind. But, instead of using to leave her in such terror, I arose, sat down in a chair, and took the little creature between my knees—a cold sweat covered my body—and gazed with feelings unutterable upon the object before me. The eyes were open in a vacant stare. The flesh colorless, cold and clammy; nor did the child appear to have the power of speech, or hearing, as it made no attempt to answer any of our questions. The horror of our minds was the more intense as we had watched our child through its sickness and death, and had been but a few hours before eye witnesses of its interment, in the gazing upon it, and asking in my thoughts if such was this extraordinary provi-dence meant for what can it be sent?' the servant girl, having crept to the door, after a time suggested, 'It looks like Mrs. ——'s child.'

"Now our neighbor had a child about the same age as ours, and its constant companion. But what could bring it to our house and in such a plight? Still the suggestion had op-erated as sedative upon our excited feelings, and rendered us more capable of calm reflec-tion. And, after a time, we discovered in truth that the grave clothes were night clothes, and the corpse a somnambulist. And it be-came my manifest duty to return and attending the loss and burial of its playmate, working upon the child's mind in sleep, was the cause to which we were indebted for this untimely and startling visit.

"Wiping away the perspiration and taking a few long breaths, I prepared to counter-march the little one back to its forsaken bed. Back we went, it keeping at my side, though still asleep. I had walked quite a dis-tance across the wet grass. I found the door of its home ajar, just as the fugitive had left it, and its sleeping parents unconscious of its absence. The door creaked as I pushed it open, and awakened the child, who looked wholly wonder-struck, and then popped into bed.

"Now, if it had not been for my wife, as I have said, I should, on the appearance of this apparition, have made a leap of a recommon eighty from the window, and after a flight of uncommon velocity for a person of my age and dignity, I should have been ready to take my oath in any court, either in Christendom or heathendom, that I had seen a ghost."

The Japanese En Route.

Our ever-smiling Japanese friends have had their good nature tested, though, we are hap-py to learn, not overcome, by a tedious voy-age. Ninety-four days from New York, and a stormy passage from the Cape of Good Hope, found the Niagara at the island of Java on the 30th of September. Stopping only twice on a voyage of sixteen thousand miles—at Cape de Verdes, and Loando, South Africa—the ship had fallen short of provisions and water, and by a miscalculation of the commander, who was new to Asiatic voyages, had tossed about in the Indian Ocean until the sight of land was doubly welcome. The Japanese came to this country in sixty-five days, running time; at the rate the Niagara has made, their home-ward voyage will require at least twice that period.

The Niagara arrived at the Dutch city of Ba-tavia, Java, on Sunday. On the following day salutes were exchanged, and on Wednesday the Japanese, accompanied by Captain Mc-Kean, of the Niagara, Col. Ripley, U. S. A., the American Consul, and a few others, made a formal call upon the Dutch Governor-General, M. Pahud. This courtesy was at the instance of the Japanese themselves. The politeness of the Governor seems to have been of the most economical sort. Whether jealousy of the success of the Americans in opening trade with a people whose foreign favors the Dutch had before monopolized, or a vengeful remem-brance of the indignities, at the expense of which they had just had their trade, influenced the Governor, is left to conjecture. It is certain that beyond the civility of sending a small steamer to accompany his visitors across Ning-o, through the canal to the landing, and as extremely "neat" speech of one minute's length, the Japanese and "our people" are not left in debt to the Dutch Governor-General of Batavia.

After this reception the party adjourned to the Hotel des Indes, where they were received, and it is to be hoped duly paid for, their own dinner. This was a splendid affair; said, by those who were there, to have been in a style unsurpassed even in our native land of hotels. The capacity of his guests, for liba-tion especially, astonished and delighted the French landlord; and, the official duties of the day, amounting to $3,000, being the moderate draft upon his cellars made upon this interest-ing occasion. Uncle Sam's Japanese fund is probably charged with this trifling bill, which, under the circumstances, nobody will object to. The expansive smile of the long gen-tleman, under the influence of a generous dinner, such as they had learned to like in the course of their American education; and the eccentric and playful antics of their after-ward course, where the little Dutch steamer awaited them, are reported to have been such as to delight the philanthropic heart. This occasion to perfuncture was to have been the next gotten up by the Japanese at the expense of the United States, and a good deal of grum-bling was audible at the select invitations of the embassadors—only the captain and three of the officers of the Niagara being present, besides the American consul. After the en-tertainment had been concluded, their dinner, officers of the ship came in, however, and "took wine" with the captain—a sly proceed-ing, which was a peculiarity of Japanese and which accounts, we venture to surmise, for a large part of that fabulous wine story. Think of the long abstinence—salt junk and "almost no white"—for forty-five days—with this noto-rious naval capacity for imbibing, and best of all, *carte blanche*.

It was remarkably funny to see the lofty manner in which the Japanese repelled the ad-vances of the Chinamen who shound in Bata-via, and some of whom are among the weal-thiest merchants in the city. The Chinese are celestials, but the Japanese are super-celes-tials, and look down upon the former, as we may suppose the seventh-heaven Mahometan looks upon the every-sinner below him.

The accounts given of the city of Batavia are glowing in the extreme. It is represented as one of the most beautiful in the world—one abounding with luxurious interest, and rolling in wealth. Its population is stated at from 140,000 to 180,000. The Hotel des Indes and its grounds cover ten acres, and the houses—white as snow—stand far back from the streets, beautifully embowered with trees, alive and vocal with birds and flowers. The roads are smooth as floors, and the rides in every direc-tion are delightful. The very place for sayles-ter; but ha! is not one shade of the picture, and that which spotted itself on the retinas of the ocean-wearied voyagers. The tale of Dutch oppression, and the sufferings of the enslaved natives under their rule, fall another story; not to speak of the deadly malaria which al-most every year sweeps over the lower, or commercial part, and decimates its population.—*N. Y. World.*

Niagara Suspension Bridge in a Storm.

Those who have seen at Niagara during a storm can testify to the truth of the following description:

The change in the color of the water from the clear and beautiful hues of summer to the black and muddy tinge of the storm, gave the Falls an appearance of terrible fury. The water on the Falls is full two feet high-er than ordinary, and flows onward by the blast, came rushing to the precipice with per-fect madness.

Your readers who have visited the Falls will have an idea of the immense body of water pouring downwards, when I state that at the ferryway the water was fifteen feet higher than the ordinary level, being on the ninth stair of the ferry railway, and over the lower end of the roof which covers the track. At the Sus-pension bridge, where the river is much nar-rower, the same effect was produced, the wa-ter directly under the bridge being eight feet higher than usual. Here the gale swept along with its utmost fury, and made Æolian harps of the immense cables and suspension rods which support the bridge. Standing on the centre of the structure, the scene was one of indescribable grandeur. But the bridge moved not, nor swayed to the storm—all day trains passed to and fro as usual, showing conclusive-ly that no storm is to mar its fair proportions.

Tree and cliff and shrub are encased in the frozen spray, and the coast bore me safely, so think but it frozen. Not in the topax white-ness of ordinary winter is this present dress of Niagara, but in a dirty brown, as though thrown from the washing of the streets. When, afters day or two of mild weather, this shall all drop off, and later in the winter the Frost King shall bedeck the surrounding rocks in snowy white, then will it well repay your readers to journey hither and behold a scene which for purity of beauty has on earth no parallel.

Railway Brakes.

The prevention of accidents from collision is a subject which has for a long period attract-ed the attention of inventors, yet few really efficient brakes have been proposed, and of these some are of so complicated a character that they should never be generally adopted.—It is universally acknowledged that adequate brake power would be one of the greatest pre-ventives of accidents that could be introduced; and, to be effective, it is necessary that every a system of railway brakes should provide for the simultaneous application of the brake power to several cars of the train, and should be no obstacle to the interchange of cars among railroad companies. To these desiderata must likewise be added moderate cost, efficiency of action, and simplicity of construction—all of the qualities enumerated being indis-pensable.

An English engineer claims to have solved the problem in question—having, by a pecu-liar arrangement of a screw and lever, produc-ed a brake which, it is asserted, will fulfil all the requirements of the case. The brake handle is affixed to the top of a vertical axis, upon which is a fixed screw taking into a toothed wheel firmly fastened on a horizontal axis, provided with a screw for carrying a male-warmed collar connected by a rod to a rocking lever, which throws the brake blocks against the wheel. The action is that of a gradual nature, and the power irresistible, and by a self-adjusting socket-joint the brakes up-on every car are connected with each and every brake handle when the train is made up. It is stated that so immense is the power which can be applied upon the brakes by the turning of the brake handle, that a heavy train may be stopped by the force which a child can exert.

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144 and 146 Lake Street,
T. B. CARTER
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
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meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the stick-ing point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, spindleed veneers, headless dolls, and broken handles. It will hold the article for use, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary muclage, being ready for use.
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OAK ORCHARD
ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the Valley of Oak Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., about one mile from the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Lockport. The water is perfectly limpid and pure, but besides these are six others. They are all located in the same valley, and contain the same medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined analysis by Professor Beck, of Albany, viz: Sulphuric acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protos-sulphate of Iron. The waters of these springs are highly charged with gases, and depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these carbonic acid gases for their medicinal virtues. The peculiar cures resulting from the Scrofulous diathesis, have

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

Business would have to be active if much were done in such abominable weather as we have had for the last two days. Of course transactions amount to literally nothing. Operators in pork and provisions are entirely quiet, and orders in any department of trade seldom extend beyond the limits of the retail traffic. In an extract which we published this morning from the New Orleans *Picayune*, that paper spoke of business being perfectly stagnant in that city, for the reason that merchants and in fact the entire community were in process of liquidation. Liquidation here has been nearly accomplished, and the Western people have the means derived from their abundant harvest for substantial development; but here, too, for the past month, business has been perfectly prostrated, for the reason that nobody dared to buy our products at any price that holders would take. It is certainly a more hopeful condition to have stagnation in the midst of abundance, than for want of materials to keep the wheels of commerce in motion. Should matters at Washington become definitely settled and the disunion twaddle cease, it would not take many weeks to force an active movement in Western staples. The winter is fast wearing away, and an active business in pork cannot be delayed many weeks. If the views of buyers and holders cannot be brought together, large quantities will be packed on account of owners. It is fortunate for Western farmers that many of them are abundantly able to assume this independent position.

Exchange has been very close to-day. The banks have, so far as possible, supplied the wants of their most needy customers at 10 ℔ cent.; but outsiders, if they could find anybody willing to sell at all, have been obliged to pay 1@2 ℔ cent. above the current rates. We quote the buying price at 9@9¼. Although the enormous rate keeps down the demand to the most pressing necessities, still the market is not half supplied. A stray draft is picked up here and there, a few Eastern bank bills are found straggling about; and occasionally a parcel of gold is shipped—these enumerate the main sources from which Exchange is made. The fountains of legitimate commerce are all dried up.

Gold is seldom wanted. Buying rate 9@9½; selling 10.

THE EXTENSION.—The probable action of the Bank Commissioners in extending the call upon the Illinois Banks was very generally discussed to-day, and so far as we have been able to learn meets the entire approbation of the public. Ninety days, the longest time mentioned, commands the most favor. By that time it is believed the rise of bonds will make the money perfectly good, or if the banks must be wound up, it will be done with little or no loss to the public. Quotations have improved 5 per cent. to-day. Brokers are buying it now at 15 per cent. discount.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. 44 Clark street, editor of the *Chicago Bank Note List*, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York	9½	10
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	8	
Ohio, Ky., La. & Ind. State, do	6	
Mich. & Canada do	5	
New Jersey, & Iowa do	6	
Penn., Md. and Free Ind. do	3	
Gold	9	
Va., North & South Carolina & Mo	Par.	
Ga., Ala., and old Tenn. Banks	Par.	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Dis.
Discredited Illinois Banks	15
Stock Banks of Tennessee	5 to 10

ST. LOUIS.—The merchants of St. Louis are shipping corn and provisions East to make exchange. The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Shipments of corn East are pretty large from banks, brokers and savings institutions to make exchange. One of the latter sent $80,000 of gold and yet the supply of Sight is so small that all cannot obtain it who want it, even at the high rate of 10 ℔ cent prem., in bankable funds. For gold it can be had at ¾ ℔ cent. Gold is bought at about 4 ℔ cent prem., and silver more generally at 3 and 4 ℔ cent prem. Neither brokers nor merchants can afford to operate upon the small margins they would when the risks and vacillations were less. Yet some of the institutions are both buying and selling exchange at 10 ℔ cent prem.

Illinois solvent and Wisconsin currency are unchanged, buying at 1½ dis., selling at ¾@1 dis.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Delta* of Saturday says:

At the opening there was no change of any kind noticeable, and operations were restricted in every department; but the receipt of favorable advices from Europe, per steamship Europa, on Tuesday, tended to dispel the gloom which enveloped the commercial and financial horizon, and the subsequent movement has afforded unmistakable evidence of returning confidence. The demand for the great staple has rapidly increased, and there has been a sensible improvement observable in nearly every department of trade. Money, however, has continued very stringent, and despite the large amount of indebtedness which has been canceled by recent heavy sales of cotton, there is no perceptible diminution in the wants of the community. In fact, no class of paper can be negotiated with any degree of facility, and the banks still find full employment for their daily aggregate income in rediscounting for their regular depositors, and in purchasing exchange. Under existing circumstances, it would be useless to publish even approximating quotations, and we therefore omit our regular table of rates, with the remark that though the demand for money is not quite so pressing as heretofore, yet outside capitalists daily refuse overtures for short loans, on the very best collaterals at 3@4 and 5 ℔ cent per month.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—According to the Custom House tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New York, for eleven months of the calendar year 1860, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of foreign merchandise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounted to....$214,228,007
Add two weeks in December.........5,852,65[illegible]

Total to date	$220,081,6[illegible]
Against same time in 1859	230,346,7[illegible]
Decrease to date	$10,265,13[illegible]

The same tables make the export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported), from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 ....$92,010,0[illegible]
Add two weeks in December....4,119,0[illegible]

Total to date	$96,129,0[illegible]
Against same time in 1859	63,779,0[illegible]
Increase to date	$32,350,0[illegible]

The same tables (with an error in the footing corrected) make the export of specie from New York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1....$41,982,006
Add since 1st December....25,461

Total to date	$42,007,467
Against same time last year	70,168,5[illegible]
Decrease this year	$28,161,1[illegible]

THE following is the course of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the last week:

Loan of the United States of 1874	90@89@[illegible]
New York Central	71@75@71@7[illegible]
New York and Erie	24¼@30@24¼@2[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Rock Island	43¾@47@4[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	11¼@15@12[illegible]
Michigan Central	43¼@48@4[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]
Galena	59¼@68@6[illegible]
Illinois Central	53¾@59¼@5[illegible]
Panama	103¾@115@11[illegible]
Pacific Mail	78¾@80@77@7[illegible]
Missouris	64@68¾@6[illegible]
Virginias	75@78¼@7[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Illinois Central Bonds	82@88¾@8[illegible]
Hudson River	37¼@39¾@3[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Burlington and Quincy	61@64@6[illegible]
Harlem Common	12¼@14@1[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The following are the estimated earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the week ending December 15th, 1860, and for the corresponding week of 1859:

	1860.	1859.	
Passengers	$15,369.87	$16,482.57	Dec. $1,112.20
Freight	39,108.60	30,764.65	Inc. 8,343.00
Miscellaneous	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Total	$58,477.97	$51,247.22	Inc. $7,230.75

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad line in the 2nd week of December were as follows:

	1860.	1859.	
Freight	$21,269.60	$16,281.00	Dec. $4,988.00
Passengers	7,893.09	7,786.54	Dec. 106.55
Total	$29,162.09	$24,067.54	Dec. $5,094.55

BOSTON BANKS.—A comparison of the present condition of the Banks in Boston, with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:

	Dec. 8.	Dec. 10.	
Capital Stock	$38,231,700	$38,231,700	No change.
Loans and Dis	62,069,772	61,870,655	Dec. 199,117
Specie	3,583,157	3,532,677	Dec. 50,480
Due fm other bks	7,793,210	7,743,272	Dec. 49,938
Due to other bks	7,806,383	7,684,065	Dec. 122,318
Deposits	17,327,850	17,176,779	Dec. 151,071
Circulation	7,409,377	7,364,907	Dec. 44,470

Comparison of present return with the corresponding return of 1858 and 1859:

	Dec. 10, 1860.	Dec. 12, 1859.	Dec. 14, 1858.
Capital	$38,231,700	$35,931,700	$33,216,000
Loans	61,770,655	59,261,881	56,540,123
Specie	3,547,690	4,703,134	4,552,677
Deposits	17,176,779	18,709,672	21,481,805
Circulation	7,364,907	6,751,334	6,864,755

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FINANCES.—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

We congratulate our readers, among all the causes of trouble, upon the bright exhibit made by the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania. Nearly $700,000 has been paid into the sinking fund during the year ending November 30th, and the state debt has been reduced by that amount. This has been accomplished while an equal sum of $700,000 remains in the Treasury for the February interest.

The interest payable by the State is gradually sinking under the operation of our admirable financial system. This year it is reduced to $1,921,205. The direct tax is reduced to $1,444,674, or nearly half a million below the interest of the debt. The difference is met by indirect taxes and the payments of the Pennsylvania railroad for the public works. Our debt is heavy, but it is thus becoming lighter every day.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
G. & C. U. R R	734	5633	21	734	478	1471
C. & R. I. R R	600	7630	76	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6750	1350	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	165	687	5030	[illegible]	[illegible]	640
C. & N. W. R. R.	1060	4680	[illegible]	1607	25	129
G. A. & St. L. R.	1	[illegible]	1750	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

was firm and steady, with sales at $5.00 for choice Red Winter and $3.95@4.15 for common to choice Spring Extra. Corn was quiet with limited transactions at 28½c for mixed. Oats quiet but firm. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Highwines steady. The continued unfavorable weather has depressed the Hog Market and prices have declined 12½@15c on Dressed and 10@15 on Live. Provisions quiet.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,460 bbls. Market firm and steady. Sales were: 100 bbls "Hawkins and Chapman," choice Red Winter at $5.00 del; 200 bbls "Ionic," and 200 bbls "Beloit City," choice Spring Extras at $4.15 del; 200 bbls "Bowen City" round hoop at $4.12½; 170 bbls "Avoca" at $4.05 del; 100 bbls "Genesee" and 400 bbls mixed brands Spring Extras at $4.00 del; 50 bbls "Atlantic" at $3.95 delivered.

WHEAT—Receipts, 14,345 bushels. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales were: 1500 bu Northwestern Club at 81c in store; 2,500 bu No. 1 Spring at 78½c in store; 2000 bu do at 79c in store; 18,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 71½c in store; 700 bu do at 74c in store; 1500 bu do at 74½c in store; 2500 bu do at 75c in store; 1500 bu Rejected at 62c in store; 350 bu do at 63c in store; 1000 bu Northwestern Club at 83½c del; 700 bu Spring by sample at 81c on track; 165 bags do at 81½c on track.

CORN—Received, 12,919 bushels. Market quiet but firm. Sales were: 1200 bu mixed at 28½c in store; 143 bags Yellow at 29c on track; 159 bags do at 30c on track; 350 bushels Rejected at 26c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 3,711 bushels. Market quiet. Sales 500 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE—Receipt, 514 bushels. Market dull and nominal at 44@45c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 2,640 bushels. Market quiet. Sales 350 bu good at 40c on track.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. 100 bbls heavy Mess Pork sold on private terms.

SEEDS—Receipts 474 bris. Sales 26 bags choice Timothy at $2.20; 30 bush Clover Seed at $4.50.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair inquiry for good samples, and the market is firm. Sales were: 3 tons good at $53.00 per ton.

MILL STUFFS—Sales 6 tons Bran at $7.00 del.

EGGS—Market steady. Fresh 14½@15c. Limed 12½@13½c per doz.

GAME—In good supply. Sales at 75c per doz for Quail and $3.50 for Prairie Chickens.

HIDES—Market continues dull. We quote, Green 4@4½c; Green Salted 5@5½c; Dry Salted 10c; Dry Flint 11½@12c.

HIGHWINES—Market steady. Sales 175 brls city at 15c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy 11@13c. Good firkin 12@14c; common 10@11½c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens $1.00@1.75; dressed Turkeys 5@7c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Market quiet at 22@23c for Neshannocks and 24@25c for Carters.

HOGS—The continued unfavorable weather has had a tendency to depress the market for Dressed Hogs, and prices show a decline of 12½@15c on yesterday's transactions. Sales were:

35 Hogs averaging	290 lbs at		$5.62½
50	210		5.60
20	240		5.60
16	267		5.60
16	234		5.55
20	220		5.50
9	213		5.50
15	220		5.50
14	220		5.50
20	150		5.00
6	at $5.25@5.37½, dividing on 200 lbs.		
51	at $5.05@5.55, dividing on 200 lbs.		
16	at $5.00@5.50, dividing on 200 lbs.		
30	at $5.12½@5.55, dividing on 200 lbs.		
40	at $5.55@5.62½ dividing on 250 lbs, none under 200 lbs.		
26	at $5.25@5.50 and $5.62½, dividing on 200 and 250 lbs.		

Live Hogs dull and 10@15c lower. Sales range from $4.20@4.65 gross.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Flour—Advanced 5@10c per brl, with rather more doing. The demand for export and home consumption moderate. We also notice an improved speculative inquiry. Sales 10,700 brls at $4.65@4.75 for super state; $4.90@$5.10 for extra state; $4.65@4.75 for super western; $5@5.30 for common to medium extra western; $5.30@5.35 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing rather quiet, with holders a little more disposed to realize. Canadian flour may also be quoted a trifle better, with moderate demand. Sales 600 brls at $5.10@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling slowly at $3.25@4.00 for common to choice super. Corn meal—a limited business at about previous quotations.

WHISKY—Firmer, with a fair demand. Sales 600 brls at 18½@18¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat market fully 1c ℔ bu higher, but the advanced prices insisted upon by holders materially checks the export demand; sales 6000 bush Chicago spring at $1.07 in store; 10,000 bu northwestern club at $1.10; 13,400 prime Milwaukee club and amber western at $1.15@1.16; 18,000 bu common to prime white western at $1.37@1.40; 1500 bu winter red western at $1.23, and 2000 bu amber Iowa at $1.15. Rye, quiet and firm at 70c. Barley, little moredoing; sales 800 bu Canada West at 75c. Fair export and home trade for corn, and market without material change; sales 73,000 bush, at 62@63c for mixed western in store, and 64@65c for delivered. Oats, in fair request at 35@37½c for western and Canadian, and 37½@38c for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market quiet and firm with sales of 75 brls at $15.50@15.62 old mess; $16.00 for new mess; $10.25 for old prime and $11.50 for new do. Beef market dull and unchanged. Sales of 175 brls at $8@10 for repacked mess; 10.50@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams dull. Sales of 100 brls at $12@13 for western. Cut meats dull and heavy with small sales at 5¼@6c for shoulders; 8@8½c for hams. Bacon quiet. Sales of 130 boxes city short ribbed middles at 9¼c. Hogs firmer at 6½@6¾. Corn fed dressed at 6¼@6⅝c for Live. Lard market steady and in moderate demand. Sales of 450 brls at 9@9⅝c for No. 1 western; 10½@10⅜c; for prime western and 10¼c for choice city. Butter selling slowly at 11@15c; 14@21c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

STOCKS.—Better with moderate sales. Chi & R I 47¼; s 30; C B & Q 63; C & T 23¾; G & C 63; 116 I C scrip 63; Pan 103; Harl 12½; M S gt'd 23; M C 48; Huds 40¼; N Y C 74¼; Pac Mail 80; Erie bds of '71 57; Mo 6s 69; Tenn 6s 75; U S 5s of '74 90.

CATTLE MARKET—Beef higher for extra. Other grades unchanged. Premium quoted at 11@12½c; extra 9@9½c; average of all sales 7¼@7¾c. Receipts 4,479. Sheep and lambs higher. Sheep 7@10c and lambs 10¼@11c ℔ lb. Receipts 891. Veal and cows unchanged. Swine active. Pressed western 6¼c; do city 6¼c; live corn-fed 5@5½c. Receipts 15,180.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

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DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Steam Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 550	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	675	25 "	1,500
10 "	750	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
16 "	1,100	40 "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274. oc5'59-1y

REMOVAL.

We are now removing our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,

From the store occupied by us at

72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,

To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,

NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,

Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to

Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.

BOWEN BROTHERS.

BAGS.

50,000 STARK MILLS ....$25.00.

20,000 LEWISTON'S MILLS... 24.50.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

THE MOST USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Can be found at the

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Viz:—Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, POLYORAMAS, COSMORAMAS, &c., &c.

Please call at 79 South Clark street, the sign of the Mammoth Spectacles, and make your selections. de17-d660-3w

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WRITING PAPERS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

P. MUNSON,

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[illegible] 146 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Toombs made his appearance in the Senate.

Mr. Clark moved to take up the resolutions of inquiry offered by him, relative to the forts at Charleston.

Mr. Green suggested that the Senator from Oregon, who was not present, wished to amend the resolutions.

Mr. Clark withdrew his motion.

Mr. Slidell said a dispatch of the Associated Press from New Orleans, Dec. 17th, said Senator Slidell, in a speech, charged President Buchanan with imbecility and the authorship of the present crisis. Mr. Slidell said there was no kind of truth in such dispatch. He never intended anything of the kind, and never felt such a sentiment. Who sent the dispatch? Was it the reporter of the Press in the gallery? If no explanation was offered, he should move to-morrow for the expulsion of the reporter from the gallery. He charged the Associated Press with sending dispatches from the South intended to do harm. This dispatch was a base fabrication.

Mr. Gwin said his name had been associated with that of the Senator of Louisiana, as using hard words against the Pres't and advising him to resign. There was not the shadow of truth in such a story.

A bill to carry out the existing treaties with Mexico was taken up, but was postponed to allow Mr. Hunter to report a bill.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensioners, for the year ending June, 1862, also the bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy. Both bills were passed.

The consideration of the bill to carry out the treaty with Mexico was resumed.

Mr. Johnson's amendments to the Constitution were taken up.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee resumed, and said he gave way yesterday, when he was speaking of Northern laws conflicting with the Fugitive Slave Law. He proceeded to argue that such laws were unconstitutional and nullifying. Government should execute the laws in the States. The enforcement of the laws is not to be considered invasion. He argued that a State ought not to go out of the Union of its own volition, and read extracts from Madison to show such was the opinion of the founders of the government. Jefferson held that it was not necessary to give government the power to force laws in the States as it already had it by the law of nation.—He (Johnson) claimed the power to enforce laws expressly delegated by States to the general Government. If any State sets itself up in opposition to this power, it is aggression and rebellion. If the Government failed to perform its duty in this respect, it is at an end. He called attention to Jackson's and Webster's views on this subject. The Government was called into existence by all the States, and a single State could not break it. The Constitution was intended to be perpetual.

Mr. Johnson then referred to the law passed in Congress in 1793, taxing distilleries, and part of the people of Pennsylvania resisted. Congress then enforced the laws, but there was no talk of coercion. There is no difference between that and resistance by the whole people of a State. He read the proclamation of Washington, to show that he considered that the laws must be enforced, and that the Union was inseparable. Gen. Washington sent 15,000 men to put down rebellion. That was the way he enforced the laws. Suppose the whole people of Pennsylvania had rebelled, would it not have been just as constitutional to have enforced the laws as against a part?

Mr. Johnson paid a high eulogy to General Jackson, President in 1832, when rebellion broke out. He said that Jackson took the same view of rebellion that Washington did, and the rebellion was put down and the government went on. Now how is it? The duties are the same, but the consequences belong to God. He intended to discharge his duty. Have we not power to enforce the laws in South Carolina as well as Vermont? He argued if South Carolina refused to permit the federal courts to sit, or the carrying the mails, or the collection of the revenue, the government has the right to enforce the laws. If South Carolina secedes and undertakes to drive government from its property, it is levying war, and that is treason; nothing less. Madison, Washington and Jefferson denied the right of secession, yet we are told a State can go regardless of consequences to other States. The question is whether other States will tolerate secession? If South Carolina goes out of the Union, and is about to form an alliance inimical to the rest of the States, the government has the right to conquer her as a province, He referred to the expense of acquiring California, Texas, and Louisiana, and admitted that these States were got, not for their own only, but for the benefit of all the States. Yet these States say to-day they will go out on their own volition. What an illogical argument? The compact was reciprocal. They have no right to go out.

Mr. Slidell said no person in Louisiana wished to restrict the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. Johnson resumed—We do not know what change circumstances may make. If these States go out now do they resume a territorial condition or not? He said the Ostend principle would apply to South Carolina, or Louisiana. If they secede and go out, have we the right to seize and hold them as provinces. He referred to statements that the army and navy of France and England could be brought here to protect the States. He said this government would not tolerate such proceedings. He quoted Governor Gist's speech to show the intention of South Carolina to drag her sister States into a common ruin. As far as Tenessee is concerned, she will not be dragged into a Southern or other *Confederacy, until she has time* to consider. He would tell Northern friends that Tennessee was not to be driven out of the Confederacy either. If Abolitionists wanted to abolish slavery, the first step would be disunion. The existence of slavery demands the preservation of the Union. The border slave States would be unprotected in case of a dissolution. He would rather see a consolidated Government than thirty-three petty wrangling powers. It might occur to the border States to establish a Central Republic forming friendly alliance with Northern border States. In this connection what is to be done with the Capitol founded by Washington? It couldn't be given exclusively to the North or South. He avowed in his place here he would never enter any Government North or South less Democratic than the one under which he lived now—NEVER, NEVER! He read extracts from Georgia papers suggesting a monarchical government.

He said the South had "better bear the ills they have, than to fly to others they know not of." There might be some Louis Napoleon to seize the reins of government. He intended to stand by the Constitution, and demand the faithful performance of guaranties. He would not be driven out of the house built by his fathers. He wanted to stay rash and precipitate action in some portions of the South, which runs to red hot madness; also mad Abolitionists at the North. He trusted in God that the Union would be preserved, and he intended to hold to it as the palladium of human liberty, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the plank to save himself. What grievance operates on South Carolina? Is it because she wants to take slavery into the Territories? Both her Senators last session said no need of it now.

Mr. Davis said they would vote to protect now, and that they voted for the resolution to protect.

Mr. Johnson asked if they voted to protect *now*.

Mr. Davis said if the Senator proposed playing on the word *now*, he supposed they intended to nail miscreants who voted for protection when unnecessary and shrink from it when necessary.

Mr. Wigfall said he corrected that statement the other day.

Mr. Johnson said it was corrected wrong then.

Mr. Wigfall said if the Senator chose to pervert facts he could not help it.

Mr. Johnson objected to this interruption. Is it reason for Disunion because our man was not elected? If Breckinridge was elected nobody wanted to break the Union, but Lincoln is elected and now they say they they will break the Union. He said No. What was there to fear? Lincoln was a minority President. Let South Carolina send her Senators back, and Lincoln cannot even make a Cabinet without the consent of the Senate. Was he such a coward as to retreat when it was evident they had the power? Was he to be so cowardly as to desert the noble band at the North who had stood by the South on principle, yet for a temporary defeat turn their backs on them and leave them to their fate? Nothing was necessary but to stand to your posts like men. In four years time Lincoln and his party will both go out of power. What reason, then, is there for deserting the Government? He believed that they could obtain all needed guarantees.—He entreated and begged of all parties to come forward in a spirit of brotherly love and stand around the altar of their common country—lay the Constitution upon it, and swear the Constitution shall be maintained and the Union preserved, though perhaps better preserve the Union to keep the North to quarrel with rather than to quarrel among themselves. He referred to a remark of Mr. King relative to Mr. Houston, as showing a want of harmony. He appealed to the South to pause and consider before rapidly going too far. He appealed to the North to come forward with conciliation and concession. This Congress has power to-day to arrest secession and save the Union. Will you do that or desert a sinking ship? For one I would stand up supporting the edifice as long as human effort lasts. He concluded with a strong appeal to stand by the Constitution.

Mr. Pugh obtained the floor and yielded it to Mr. Lane.

Mr. Lane said there was one thing the old Democracy would not do; they would not march under the bloody banner of the Senator from Tennessee, to trample South Carolina under foot, but they would find them ready to meet them there, and repel his bloody band, and say they should not subjugate a gallant State struggling for rights denied it in the Union. [Applause in the galleries.] Mr. Lincoln was elected simply in consequence of his hate to the South. Is it surprising that South Carolina resists? He served a notice on the North that it could not carry a united North to invade a gallant State, fighting for its rights. He knew something of Northern people. He knew they would not march with the Senator in his bloody march. He claimed that Washington was a seceder when he went to Philadelphia and left the Confederacy. He said the whisky insurrection was not to be compared with the action of a soverign State. He would never draw his sword to coerce States that contemplate action. Read Lincoln's speeches. They show a hatred of the South. Who is fool-hardy enough to undertake to collect revenues of South Carolina when out of the Union? Such a man is the worst madman in the world, and would deluge the country in blood. He would say to such a coward, "Sir, you meet your humble servant, and walk over his body." [Applause and cries of "Good," "Good," from the galleries.] He argued that the doctrine of the equality of the States must prevail or dissolution was certain. The party at the North had [illegible] ruin and distress on the country, and

when starving thousands marched the streets in the North, they were responsible. He loved the country, and would lay his life down if it would avert the trouble.

The Senate then went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Washburne of Illinois offered a resolution, the Senate concurring, that when they adjourn to-morrow it may be to meet on the 7th of January.

Mr. Etheridge moved to lay it on the table. It was tabled by three majority.

The consideration of the territorial business was postponed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenditures for the year ending June, 1862.

Mr. Sherman also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether any officers connected with the Surveyor-General's office can be dispensed with

The House then went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, appropriating $900,000 to carry out the law for the suppression of the African Slave trade.

Mr. Phelps was willing to vote for this appropriation, for the reason that Congress ought to make more provision than now exists for taking care of re-captured Africans in Liberia, instead of appropriating about one-sixtieth of the yearly revenue of the Government for that purpose.

Mr. Sherman said the question was not as to the propriety of the law, but as to its execution. The Secretary of the Interior here pressingly asked for this appropriation. Mr. Sherman caused a letter to be read from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, stating the Government of Liberia has in charge nearly 48,000 recaptured Africans, and has only received $25,000. Unless a speedy provision be made in Liberia he would be compelled to protest against any more recaptured Africans being landed on the Liberian coast. Mr. Sherman said whatever may be the defect of this law this appropriation is required to meet contracts.

Mr. Jones remarked that paying Liberia liberally for the care of recaptured Africans has the effect of increasing the number of recaptured; for the more captured the more money that Government gets. Therefore the Secretary of the Colonization Society does not care how many are recaptured from now till doomsday.

Mr. Maynard said the slave trade was not carried on between this country and the coast of Africa. He was not aware that a single cargo of slaves, except by the yacht Wanderer, was ever landed in the United States. The trade was carried on between Africa and perhaps two or three provinces in the dominion of Spain. England by her treaty with Spain can, if she chooses, close those ports to-morrow or as early as her inclination prompts. England also has treaties extending along the African coast, closing that part of the world to the slave trade, but by her connivance, not to say participation, this traffic is permitted to be carried on while the United States Government by treaty is made from time to time to play the part of police of the seas, to capture slavers at an expense of nearly a million dollars per year. This is an attitude in which the Government ought not to be placed, and it is one that Congress ought to take steps to obviate.

Mr. Pryor would refuse to pay any more appropriations till there was a reform in this system providing for the maintenance of recaptured Africans. The republic of Liberia is in the extremity of being swamped by these shirtless criminals. He was for giving Liberia an opportunity of illustrating her capacity for self-government. He approved of the plan of Great Britain, viz: taking recaptured Africans into *quasi* apprenticeship.

Mr. Sherman explained that the appropriation asked for is to carry out an existing law and contract. It was not compulsory on Liberia to take care of recaptured Africans. If she does not wish to be so burdened she can refuse to receive such Africans, and the President can make a contract with another party.

Mr. Burnett said that the law passed at the last session was not only inhuman but cruel. It required recaptured Africans to be carried immediately back to Africa, and their mortality on shipboard was about 50 per cent. He was willing to vote money we actually owe and were pledged to pay. The only course our Government can pursue is to apprentice such Africans, as Great Britain does. The character of the negroes would thus be elevated, and an opportunity given to Christians and philanthropists to civilize them.

Mr. Crawford said there was not a word in the act of 1819 which could be tortured into a construction for the support and maintenance of recaptured Africans for a year thereafter. If they were landed on our shores there might be some propriety in sending them back. He did not believe that there were one hundred men in Georgia in favor of reopening the African slave trade. He would never vote a dollar for the support of Africans abroad, but would for their support and return to their own country.

Mr. Cobb inquired whether an amendment would be in order, providing that whenever a slaver is captured the negroes be taken off, the ship scuttled, and the officers and crew be allowed to go down with her? He was satisfied that Southern men would never be engaged in the slave trade. He desired also to know whether he would be permitted to introduce an amendment to prevent our Northern friends from building ships and sending them out in the hellish traffic?

Mr. Bocock, who occupied the Chair, replied it would be in order to move for a sinking fund to buy off the cupidity of the Northern slavers, but not to sink crews. [Laughter.]

Mr. Reagan was opposed to taxing the people to pay for civilizing and Christianizing negroes. They were brought to Florida through Yankee cupidity.

Mr. Clemens desired to settle the question at once. The President has already become *responsible, under the construction of an existing law*, for the support of the negroes in Africa to the extent of $900,000, and it was for us to say whether we should continue this act thus construed. He declared that the law authorizes the President to maintain the negroes thus returned for one year, by which this large sum has been incurred.

John Cochrane thought that Africans sent to Liberia under the law should not be received there and left to perish. The law never contemplated such an outrage upon humanity.

Mr. Clemens contended that the law would bear no such construction as the President would give it.

Mr. Cochrane resuming, maintained that the law of humanity required such construction and that Congress at the last session thus construed the law of 1819, when it authorized the President to feed and clothe them in Liberia. He opposed the introduction of the British apprentice system as more outrageous and objectionable than any other disposition that could be made of them. Nothing should be done to increase the number of Africans in this country as free, apprentice or slave. Let us do nothing to increase this species of population, calculated to bring about that "irrepressible conflict" between the races which has already given us so much trouble. He would willingly vote for the appropriation required, and for more if found necessary by the principles of humanity.

Mr. Reagan did not think it was right to put the support of these negroes on our Government. They should be delivered to the agents of the Government from which the vessels sailed, and they should be compelled to maintain them.

Mr. Bingham opposed the amendment of Mr. Reagan, which was to limit the appropriation to negroes taken from vessels bound for the United States only.

Mr. Reagan thought that the Government to which the vessels are bound should maintain the negroes.

Mr. Kunkell maintained that it was manifest that the present laws are defective. They have not produced a suppression of the slave trade. By the law passed last session, the burden on the Government has been increased.

Mr. Reagan's amendment was rejected and the original one appropriating $900,000 was adopted. The Committee then rose.

Mr. Burnett moved to reduce the amount to $450,000. Rejected.

Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses.

Mr. Florence introduced a resolution, the Senate concurring, that when the House adjourn it be to the 7th of January.

Mr. Hughes thought it had better be adjourned over so as to give gentlemen an opportunity to go home and consult their constituents in this crisis. The resolution was rejected by 82 to 94.

Adjourned.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 18.—The coach of the C. O. C. & P. P. express with six passengers for St. Joe passed here at 1 P. M., leaving the following:

DENVER, Dec. 15.—The boiler of Eli Thorpe & Co.'s mills at Nevada burst on the morning of the 13th, and demolished the building and all the machinery. Four men were injured, one so badly that he died at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day.

The Burrough's Tunnel in Nevada has struck a Kansas lead 100 feet below the surface. The first bushel of quartz prospected therefrom gave $17. The second over $25. The Gregory mines mills that have water are doing well. Immense quantities of quartz are being raised.

From the western slope the news is to the 10th. 350 men are wintered and working Blue River diggings and doing well. There is little snow there. They could do sluicing about seven hours a day. 100 men are working at Tarryall with similar success. There is little snow in the Park or this side. There has been no serious loss of stock for ten days past.

Last night Richard Dougle, a young man formerly of Leavenworth, was stabbed in the abdomen by Patrick Kelly of Leavenworth, and died in fifteen minutes. Before Kelly was arrested he injured two others severely. He is now in custody and is to be tried to-day.

Weather very fine; snow nearly all gone from the low mountains.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The agent of the Associated Press emphatically denies that he transmitted any such dispatches as those having the subject of complaint in the Senate. He deals with facts and not in fancies.

Mr. Cass's letter to the President is brief, in which he approved of the annual message, save in two particulars, which he plainly states, conceiving there should be unity in the Cabinet Council, he tendered his resignation. The President in acknowledging the receipt of the letters regrets this difference of opinion. Both gentlemen exchanged friendly assurances.

Brevet-Lieut. Col. Walker has resigned from the army. He was at the time in command of the United States arsenal in Georgia, of which State he is a native.

Edward McGowan, Delegate elect from the Territory of Arizona, has arrived here.

Edward M. Stanton was to-day appointed by the President Attorney-General.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 19.—The New Mexican mail in charge of E. J. Tucker with dates to the 3d arrived this morning making schedule time.

No Indians were seen on the road.

Col. Grayson is dangerously ill at Fort Bliss.

The Legislature of New Mexico was to meet on the 10th. Other news unimportant.

From Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 18.—There has been a meeting of the members of the Legislature favoring co-operation, and urging a Convention of such Southern States as are desirous of co-operating. An address was issued to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, signed by 52 members of the Legislature.

In the Senate a resolution offering the services of the members of the Legislature in event of coercion of any Southern State, and requesting the Governor to order out all the members of the Assembly first for the field was lost.

Mr. Hill of Troup characterized separate action as right accomplishing its own defeat—liberty forging its own chains—happiness poisoning its own cup—prosperity committing suicide; that as there is a common interest there should be a co-operation among the Southern States. The resolutions were adopted—yeas 56, nays 54.

A reconsideration was moved and lost.

Mr. Delaney's bill protecting the citizens of Georgia from processes in the Federal Courts, was lost by 16 majority.

W. L. Harris, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was courteously received by the Legislature. He spoke on Monday. 1000 copies of his speech have been ordered to be printed.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—The Convention was in session to-day, but nothing of importance was done.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

BOILING SPRINGS, N. J., Dec. 19.—An engine of the Hackensack Railroad this morning ran over a hand-car, containing 22 persons, near Hackensack, instantly killing one person named Reardon, and seriously injuring two others. The road is nearly finished, and was expected to be completed to-day. The hand-car proceeded from the Junction of the New York and Erie Railroad with laborers for that purpose, followed by the engine. The engineer is said to have run away immediately after the collision.

Grain at Buffalo and Oswego.

OSWEGO, Dec. 19—Amount of grain in store at Oswego and Buffalo at the present time, according to a carefully prepared statement in the *Commercial Times* of this city, is 3,343,000 bushels, embracing 2,625,000 bushels wheat, 441,000 bushels corn, 42,000 bushels oats, 147,000 bushels barley, 84,000 bushels rye, 3,000 bushels peas. This does not include the amount afloat at Buffalo. Total receipts of grain at Oswego and Buffalo for the season, reducing flour to wheat, aggregate 55,000,000 bushels nearly.

Canada Banks.

TORONTO, Dec. 19.—The official monthly statement of all the Canadian banks for November exhibits a decrease in circulation for the month of $1,100,000; gain in specie $4,500,000, and increase in loans $1,180,000. Compared with same month last year the increase in circulation is over $3,000,000, specie $1,000,000.

Duel—No Blood.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—A hostile meeting between E. B. Sayers and Gen. Frost, took place this morning near the northern limits of the city. After an exchange of shots the affair was amicably settled. Neither party was injured. The General fired into the air.

Wreck and Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The schooner Richmond, Capt. Jas. Cherrel, engaged as a lighter, sunk yesterday morning near the mouth of the Patapsco River. The Capt. and seven others were drowned.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The seven story brick building No.'s 22, 24, 26 and 28 Frankfort street, occupied by printing offices and book binderies was totally destroyed by fire to-night. Loss heavy.

Dead.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Constructor Samuel Hartt, U. S. Navy, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, died at South Scituate last night.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Gas Fixtures, New Goods and New Styles—prices to suit the times, at H. M. Wilmarth's, 75 South Clark street. dec19-12t

☞ Use Glycerine Lotion for chapped hands. Sold by Sargent, corner of State and Randolph streets.

☞ An endless variety of Holiday Goods, new and rare, will be found at Bowen Brothers, 72 Lake street. dec19-2t

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-24t

WHEELER AND WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a father to his daughter, a son to his mother, a husband to his wife, a brother to his sister, or a church to its pastor. This is a life-time gift.

Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana, 167 and 169 Lake street. dec19-12t

☞ Save the loose change for the holidays. When one gives a present to his wife, sister or lover, he desires to be remembered often; therefore, be sensible, and give that which will be before them frequently, and which will pay for itself in economy over other lights, viz: A Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp. We have just opened some rich imported Bohemian Lamps. Call and see them at NOBLE's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street. de18-eod-7t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Messrs. W. A. C. Miller & Co., 35 Clark street, opposite the Exchange Bank, are getting in as handsome a stock of goods for the holidays as we have ever seen. An hour passed in their establishment will be well spent. It is really well worth the time to examine their magnificent goods—Carbuncle, Mosaic, Etruscan, Lava, Jet, Pearl, and other sets, of exquisite workmanship and finish. Chains, Watches, of the finest quality, Lockets, Rings, Silver Ware of every kind—in fact a most complete assortment of everything in their line, too numerous to mention, but sufficient to supply the wants and please the tastes of all. Do not fail to call on Messrs. Miller & Co., 35 Clark street, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ G. M. Harvey has just received a splendid lot of Oval Gilt Frames for Photographs and Oil Paintings, which for richness and beauty are not equaled in the city. Call at 117 Lake street, over Messrs. Hoard & Hoes Jewelry Store, and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as these frames will be sold at the lowest possible rates at retail or at wholesale. dec20-4t

HOW TO GET A GOLD WATCH FOR A DOLLAR.—The following is a list of the gold and silver watches sent out into the country during the week ending December 14, by J. A. Colby, 118 Randolph street. Mr. Colby is proprietor of the celebrated Gift Book Store, and these watches have been sent as gifts to those who have bought books of him. At this establishment every purchaser of a book receives a gift, varying in value from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Every one has a chance to get a watch, and is certain to get something valuable. The following are the names of the fortunate ones for the past week. Any one doubting the truth of these statements, can write to the persons named and ascertain for themselves. Notwithstanding this liberal system of gifts, Mr. Colby sells his books as cheap as those of any other book store:

John McKey, Shullsburgh, Wis.
Miss Mary McEmery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
I. L. McDonald, Warsaw, Ind.
DeWitt Van Vleit, Malta, Ill.
Curtis Wells, Washington, Iowa.
J. Jones, Dubuque, Iowa.
A. Riggs, Leland Station, Ill.
Mr. Stewart, Whitewater, Wis.
Amelia Williams, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Abigyl H. Lane, Koshkonong, Wis.
J. Woodford, Adel, Iowa.
C. O. Stoddard, Harvard, Ill.
Mr. Gorman, Galena, Ill.
Charles Schwartz, Chicago, Ill.

SEAMAN'S BENEFIT BALL.—The first annual Ball of the Seaman's Benevolent Society will come off at the Public Hall, in Lind Block, on Friday evening the 21st inst. The express object of this gathering, which the managers will strive to render a pleasant and agreeable affair, is to raise funds to purchase a Library for the use of said Society. It is hoped the benevolent will lend a helping hand. The members of the Society will be punctual at the meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings. Tickets $1.00 to be had at the Hall. Refreshments provided at the building.

R. PRINDIVILLE,
WM. P. CARDWELL,
P. MCGUIRE,
JOHN MCNEALEY, Managers.
JOHN KNIGHT,
HENRY DEAL,

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1860. 4t-d h

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 35 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-lm

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 18th, [illegible] Evander S. and Julia [illegible] 1860, CHARLES A., son of [illegible] The funeral will [illegible] Warren, aged 18 years. corner of Throop [illegible] Tyler streets, Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., [illegible] which the friends of the family are invited.

CHOICE WINTER APPLES.

1000 Barrels

WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES,

Of which the following comprises some of the different varieties, to wit:

BALDWINS, GREENINGS, SPITZENBURGS, RUSSETS, ROMANITES, SEEK NO FURTHERS, PIPPINS, WINE SOPS, GILLIFLOWERS, TALLMAN SWEETINGS, &c., &c.

Also—5,000 Pounds very choice DRIED APPLES. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

de11x1w CHARLES EARLL, 119 Clark street.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., keep constantly on hand a good supply of the celebrated Watch at wholesale and retail, No. 101 Clark street, Larmon Block. de10-d603-1w

CHARLES FREDERICK, 115 South Clark Street, Manufacturer of Willow Ware Fancy Work, Ladies' Work Stands, Tables, Chairs, Paper Baskets, Fancy Cradles, Children's Rocking and Arm Chairs, &c. Willow Ware repaired at the shortest notice. dlx1w

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!—We offer unusual inducements [illegible] for the next thirty days. We will sell our celebrated German, Erasive and White Chemical Soaps at the wholesale prices if ordered by the box, and will deliver it to any part of the city. This is a great saving and true economy. Apply to our Factory, [illegible] and [illegible] Kinzie st. [illegible]

BRACELET FOUND, which the owner can have by applying at 36 South Water street. [illegible]

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, 169 Randolph street.

Wanted.

WANTED—To Exchange five Lots in Chicago and five Lots in Milwaukee for a small stock of goods or salable personal property. Also, 360 acres good prairie land in 40 acre tracts, within 125 miles of Chicago. Address Box 3402, Chicago Post Office. del9-d[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A small Furnished House until April 1st or longer, in a respectable neighborhood, for a gentleman and wife without children. Any one having such a house can get a good tenant by addressing "A. D.," Box 434 Post Office, Chicago. del8x2t

WANTED.—To purchase from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., for a part cash and part in real estate, some in Illinois and some in Iowa. Address G. Box 8030, Rockford, Ill. de[illegible]-1w

WANTED—Agents to supply every lady in the city and country with the HARD METAL Needle-Threader and CROCHET combined. It is "a perfect little beauty;" cheap, indispensable to every lady's work-box, and a nice Christmas Present. It's a new thing, just invented, and is already selling rapidly. No man, woman or child could fail to make good wages by selling it. Apply to or address, with stamp inclosed, H. GURDON, 48 South Clark street, Room 5, Chicago, Ill. del3x2t

TO DRUGGISTS—Wanted a situation by a first-class Drug Clerk. Address "N. Y." Tribune Office. del9x2t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $30 to $130. Double or Single seat, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill. no21d5.8-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING. — Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. del8x1m

BOARDING—First-Class Day board in a private family for two or three gentlemen. Location very central and terms moderate. Address P. O. Box 1913. del8x1w

BOARDING.—At 157 State street two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front room and good board at reasonable terms. del5x1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 64 Adams street. del1x1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAPLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. del3-d690-2m

TO RENT—A small Cottage, corner of Morgan and Tyler streets. Apply to JOSEPH WHITE, No. 180 West Monroe street. del8x3t

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

LOST—A Skeleton Safe Key.—The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at this office. del5x1w

LOST—A small Black-and-Tan Terrier Dog, on Friday, the 15th inst., from 180 West Monroe street. Had on a red and white collar. Any person returning the same will receive a liberal reward. del8x3t

THE FIRST CHICAGO

Art-Union Distribution

Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of

FINE ART IN THE WEST,

And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists; most of which are original works. They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the

First of January Next,

AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY,

NO. 113 LAKE STREET,

Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted

FREE OF CHARGE.

Prizes.	Valued at
1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK	$700
2.—Life-size Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris. Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY	300
3.—"The Prayer,"—an ideal head of a girl with veil. By HEALY	225
4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY	150
5.—Cattle—pastoral scene	100
6.—Quail Shooting on the Prairie	100
7.—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG	100
8.—Landscape—Mackinaw Abbey. By TRACY	75
9.—Winter scene—Gary Castle	50
10.—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG	50
11.—Beatrice Cenci	50
12.—Marine View	30
13.—Setting Quail. By TRACY	30
14.—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY	25
15, 16, 17 and 18.—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likenesses of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. Valued at $30 each	120
19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY	25
20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY	25
21.—Landscape—French scene. By TRACY	25
22.—Surprised Deer	20
23.—Landscape on the Dodder	20
24.—Bears at Play	20
25.—Landscape—"Old Church."	15
26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY	10
27.—Marine View. By STRONG	10
28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each	120
Total	$2,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had at $1 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery.

The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.

COMMITTEE:

ISAAC N. ARNOLD,	THOMAS B. BRYAN,
ALEXANDER WHITE,	T. V. DYER,
JAMES MILLER,	J. M. WILSON,
E. C. ROGERS,	EDMUND ANDREWS,
JAS. GRANT WILSON,	S. H. KERFOOT,

SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.

P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.

REMITTANCES

For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer,

COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, or since then received, for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to

L. W. VOLK,

Box 4108 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no24-d539-1m

DAGUERREOTYPES.

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

AT HESLER'S,

113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Best and Cheapest in the city

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

IVORYTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the city,

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

MELAINOTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the city,

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

AMBROTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.

[se28'60-1y]

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Grinery, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk Room. Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River, two miles from Aurora. Thirty-eight miles from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the House. Mill Creek, [illegible] runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

Terms—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 140 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. de18d686-1m

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Ladies' Skates. Men's Skates.

BOYS' SKATES.

HAND SLEIGHS. BOYS' TOOL CHESTS.

FINE POCKET KNIVES.

Ivory-Handle Table Cutlery. Silver Plated Dessert Knives, in Cases.

SETS OF CARVERS AND STEEL IN CASES.

Rodgers' Scissors, Singly or in Cases.

For sale by LARRABEE & NORTH,
de[illegible] No. 174 Lake street.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. [illegible] Clark street, [illegible] and Fur, all sold lower than ever before. N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the Sale of Wilson's Sewing Machine [illegible]

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 33 La Salle street, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Christmas Presents

AND

FINE FANCY GOODS

AT COST.

124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124

CONSISTING OF

LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES, LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING "

Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache

WRITING DESKS.

Morocco and Russia Leather Bags, Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags, Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses.

ODOR BOXES, ODOR STANDS, TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.

ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES, PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "

Cigar Cases in Shell,
Cigar Cases in Ivory,
Cigar Cases in Morocco.

PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES, SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,

PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS, SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS, GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,

And the finest assortment of

STEEL GOODS

To be found in the city, comprising

Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c.,

AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS, PARTY AND OPERA FANS,

In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.

DRESS GARTERS,

All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.

LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S

Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.

ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S

FINE CUTLERY.

CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS,

And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. WHEELER,

de19-d379-2w Assignee.

Prof. Wood's

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTHE THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor suffering humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called

Female Weakness and Irregularities.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would, they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreaded period with perfect ease and safety. There is no mistake about it, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,

444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros. [se5mdwly]

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE

generally, by THOMAS NASH, [oc2'60-1y]

TOMPKINS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,

Have the following property for Sale or Exchange
$20,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property.
9,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash.
100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low.
Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues.
Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property.
Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms.
One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange.
Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property.
A Drug store for sale very low for cash.
Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois.
Also, 160 acre Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great bargain. de14-d691-1m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—

VANDERSALL & CHASE,

Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 60 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.
D. VANDERSALL. [no17-d478-3m] E. T. CHASE.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.

BURWELL & WYANT,

DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block.

Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets. Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.

GLOVES. HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

no20d497-5w

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,

AT

BURWELL & WYANT'S,

No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

no20d497-5w

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the "Hope Mills," Pittsburgh, Pa., an article of Seamless Bags equal in weight and quality to any sold in this market. Those in want of Bags will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, Agents,
de4-d577-1m 129 South Water street.

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble or Slate Beds, with best Cushions in the world, for $225, $250 and $300. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will forward warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton street, New York City. [illegible]

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 15 Court House.

no23-d328-3m WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.
J. C. MITCHELL. [se4-1y] LEWIS ZAHM.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES, New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Railroads.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

1860-61 ......Winter Arrangement......1860-61

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the

Great Pennsylvania Central Road

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants by taking this route, will have advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows:

5.30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

6.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the [illegible] towns of New England, via New York Central, New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the Union.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, by any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

☞ Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at low rates as any other Railroad Route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected arrangements with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston.

With Promptness and Dispatch.

J. DUBARRY, Supt. W. D.
J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.
D. W. BOSS Gen. West. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at [illegible] A. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 5.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 11.45 P. M. (Mondays excepted); Aurora Accommodation leaves at 3.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 10.50 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO, April 7, 18[illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY, shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Train leaving Chicago at 8:00 p. m., Detroit at 8:50, arrives at Buffalo at 8:00 p. m., New York at 10:15 a. m., Boston at 4:30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.

fe14'60-1y R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61 ......Winter Arrangement......1860-61

Take effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday, via Old Line.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas.

6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express via Cleveland.

6.30 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time as any other route.

☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

Trains arrive in Chicago at 10:30 A. M. and 11:00 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt. jel6-ly

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M. Suspension Bridge 4.00 A. M. Albany 5.00 P. M. New York 10.30 P. M. Boston 5.00 A. M.

6.20 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.20 A. M. Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.00 P. M. Albany 4.00 A. M. New York 12.30 P. M. Boston noon.

9.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express; (except Saturday;) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday, only to Niles. Sunday Trains 6.30 P. M.

☞ Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave, viz:

Day Express—12.30 Noon.

Evening Express—6 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville.

☞ Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't. oc18-ly

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9.15 A. M.	8.00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	10.50	9.50
" Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	10.25	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.20 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.50 A. M.

☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Lines of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers.
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.
A. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. de1

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860 ......Winter Arrangement......1861

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

9.20 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.30 P. M., St. Louis 11.50 P. M., Cairo 4.25 A. M., Memphis 3.00 P. M., New Orleans in 59 hours.

9.50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving in St. Louis at 11.30 A. M., Cairo 3.35 P. M., New Orleans in 59 hours.

Trains arrive in Chicago at:
7.10 A. M. and 8.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.30 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.30 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 11.30 A. M. train. ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't. 1y7

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 3.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).

Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de27

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Monday Dec. 3d, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

7:45 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:05 A. M.
12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 4:30 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:
11:34 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

no24 S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 22 of mortgages, page 457, and did therein convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage, that in case of default in the payment of said notes, either of principal or interest, or any part thereof, the said mortgage should become due and payable, and the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice, in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, might sell as hereinafter notified the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C., his wife, therein. And whereas, a default has been made in the payment of two of said notes, and of interest on three thereof. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to-wit:—Commencing in the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay Road, and on the line of Henry Hepworth's land, running the line of said Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage, and running west 13.79 1-2 chains; thence south 7.25 chains; thence east 13.79 1-2 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of northwest quarter of section 30, township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. Wiltsee therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale.

JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,

Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860.

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, the aforesaid mortgagee. oc24-d322-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.

Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860.

JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. no17-d475-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place.

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860.

JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. de8-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Morris F. Cuppernell and F. M. Cuppernell, his wife, did on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1857, execute to the undersigned a certain mortgage with power of sale to secure the payment of a certain judgment note bearing even date with said mortgage, for the payment of [illegible] dollars and sixty-five dollars, six months from date, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's office of the county of Adams and State of Wisconsin on the 30th day of April 1857, in vol. 3 of mortgages, page 37, and default in having been made in the payment of said sum at the time and in the manner in said mortgage specified, public notice is hereby given that I shall on the 14th day of December A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, at 10 o'clock A. M., offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right and interest and equity of redemption of the said Morris F. Cuppernell in and to the following described property in said mortgage contained to pay said note, together with all costs and charges, to wit: The north-east quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township sixteen (16) north, of range number five (5) east, containing forty (40) acres more or less, according to the government survey. Also, that certain piece or parcel of land bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number one (1) in block number five (5) in the village of Cascade in the county of Adams in the State of Wisconsin, and running thence west to White Creek, thence north eight (8) rods to the north line of said block five (5); thence north eight rods to the north line of said block five (5); thence north to the south line of the highway leading from the said village of Cascade to Quincy; thence easterly on said line of said highway to the northeast corner of said block number five (5) on Jefferson street; thence south on said Jefferson street to the place of beginning, containing four-fifths of an acre more or less, with all buildings and improvements on the same, all of said real estate being situated in Adams county, State of Wisconsin.

C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

de13d55td

The above sale is postponed to the 27th day of December, 1860, at same hour and place.

de17-d677-td C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Ephraim Ingalls, trustee in a deed of trust, dated May 30th, A. D. 1858, executed by Frederick Boettiger and Carharine Boettiger his wife, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book 175 of deeds, page 182, will, on the application of Nathan Marble, the holder of the promissory notes specified in said deed, by reason of default in the payments of certain interest monies, accrued on said notes, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the city of Chicago on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the following described pieces or parcels of real estate, to wit: Lot No. eight (8) in block No. one (1) in Midgley's Addition to Chicago. Also, a parcel of land commencing at the south east corner of section twenty-eight (28) in township forty-one (41) north of range twelve (12) east of the third principal meridian; thence north on the section line six and thirty-five hundredths chains; thence west and parallel to the section line twenty chains; thence south seven and thirty-seven hundredth chains; thence east twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres [illegible] hundred [illegible] of an acre, in said south-east quarter of section twenty-eight (28). Also, a parcel of land commencing at the east end of said tract, thence north four and sixty-two hundredths chains; thence south nineteen and fifty-five hundredths chains; thence north thirteen chains to the place of beginning. Also, the south half of lot No. eleven (11) in block No. seventeen (17) in Johnston's Subdivision of the east half of the south-east quarter of section No. six (6) in township thirty-nine (39) north of range fourteen east of the third principal meridian, all of said parcels of land situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee, &c.

Chicago, December 1, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. — Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1859, James Kenny and Catharine Kenny, his wife, by their certain deed of writing, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Deeds, on Page [illegible], convey to the under [illegible] the lands and premises hereinafter described in trust to secure two certain promissory notes, [illegible] one to the order of [illegible] and the other [illegible]; and the payment of the [illegible] \$[illegible] and [illegible] Nathan Alien and [illegible] for the sum of \$[illegible] payable to Alien & Nation [illegible] and [illegible] payable [illegible] from their date, [illegible] the said second day of August, 1859, with interest; and [illegible] default having been made in the payment of said notes and interest, and application [illegible] the holders of said notes for a distribution of the proceeds of such sale, [illegible] the terms of the trust in said deed of [illegible] Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power and authority to me [illegible] said deed of trust, I shall on Saturday, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House of said County, in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said deed of trust described, [illegible] the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Evanston, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number seven [illegible] of block number [illegible] in the Town of [illegible] in the Recorder's Office of said County, together with all the hereditaments, tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said James Kenny therein.

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee.

Chicago, Nov. 24th, 1860. del-d354td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus G. Warner.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Henry Yarwood, of in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section thirty-four (34), and running thence south eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty-four (24) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, thence east twenty-four (24) rods to the place of beginning, being a rectangular lot of ground eighty (80) by twenty-four (24) rods square, containing twelve (12) acres of land in Range twelve (12), Township thirty-eight (38) east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the buildings and improvements thereon situated or nature upon said lot of land.

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated December 13th, 1860. del7-d663-td

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1858, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of fourteen thousand Dollars ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank in Boston, semi-annually, to-wit: On the second day of January and July each in every year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 45 of Mortgages, at Page 615, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, for reason of said default in payment of interest, and shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit:

"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. o[illegible]-td

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL,

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Trustee Mortgagee.

Chicago, Dec. 12th, 1860. oc[illegible]-td

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee in a Deed of Trust, executed by Dugal C. Macmillan, dated December 13, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Iroquois County, Illinois, in Book 21 of Deeds, Page 49, will, by reason of default in the payment of the notes specified in said Deed, on the application of the legal holder thereof, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the premises described as Lot No. eight (8), in Block No. six (6), in "Railroad Addition to the Town of Loda, in the County of Iroquois, State of Illinois."

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

Chicago, Dec. 17th, 1860. del8-d680-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S.S. Be it known that William D. Harris of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, and Alson Ward of the city of Fonda, [illegible] and State of New York, do hereby desire and agree to form a co-partnership under the laws of the State of Illinois, entitled "Limited Partnership," passed the twenty-third February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and do certify and declare as follows:

FIRST.—The name under which the partnership is to be conducted, shall be the name of "William D. Harris."

SECOND.—The general nature of the business is and shall be Wholesale Jobbing Drug business, in its usual varieties, including drugs and oils, &c.

THIRD.—William D. Harris aforesaid, is the general partner, and Alson Ward, aforesaid, the special partner, the said Harris being a resident of the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, and the said Ward a resident of the city of Fonda, [illegible] State of New York.

FOURTH.—The said Alson Ward, special partner as aforesaid, has contributed to the common stock, in goods and merchandise, belonging to the business aforesaid, and in cash, the sum and full sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, the said goods and merchandise being estimated at their cash value.

FIFTH.—The co-partnership aforesaid shall commence, and be in force, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, and expire on the seventh December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

In witness whereof the said Harris and Ward have hereunto set their hands and seals this fifteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty.

[SEAL] W. D. HARRIS,
[SEAL] ALSON WARD.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, the above named William D. Harris and Alson Ward, who are known to me to be the real persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument of writing, and who acknowledged their signatures thereunto to be their and each of their free and voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein expressed.

[SEAL] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1860.

BENJ. F. JAMES, Notary Public.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

William D. Harris, the general partner in the business and trade specified herein being duly sworn, deposes and says that the said Alson Ward has contributed in goods and merchandise at cash value, to the common stock [illegible] the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars [illegible] to have been contributed, in value equal to the sum of [illegible] as stated in the [illegible] the [illegible] contributed and applied to the [illegible]. W. D. HARRIS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1860. BENJ. F. JAMES, Notary Public.

C. B. FARWELL, Clerk. de[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Elleve Storkson, Nells Ellevson, Knud Ellevson, John Ellevson, Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Bryngelson, Christi Bryngelson and Mari Ellevson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Elleve Storkson, Nells Ellevson, Knud Ellevson, John Ellevson, Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Bryngelson, Christi Bryngelson, Mari Ellevson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the thirteenth day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of February next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Solr. del4-d[illegible]-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. Allen Granger vs. Balthasar Born and John Gray. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 30th October, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will at the hour of twelve o'clock meridian, (noon) on the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the buildings of every kind standing on sub-lots [illegible] and seven [illegible] of lots No. [illegible] and [illegible] of said lot No. five (5) in block four (4), in the original town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. The purchaser will, by the terms of said decree, have the right to remove off said buildings from the premises above described.

L. C. PAINE FREER,

Master in Chancery, Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hanson M. Hopkins and Sarah M., his wife, did by indenture dated September 21st, 1858, and of record in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 200, Page 404, convey to Hasbrouck Davis Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in block 39, in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, in Cook County, Illinois, in Trust to secure the payment to the order of W. H. D. Callender, for the sum of four hundred and sixty four and 38-100 dollars, and in default of such payment to sell said premises at public [illegible] and, whereas, said Callender has represented to [illegible] the said note is long over due and remains unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee, will sell the said premises at public auction on Friday, January 4th, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises mentioned in said Deed of Trust, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay said note and costs.

Dec. [illegible] HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1861. Susan M. Trego vs. James Trego. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James Trego, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said James Trego that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the [illegible] Monday of January next (1861), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said James Trego shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

[illegible] LYLE KING, Compl't Solr. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and We[ekly]

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES [illegible]
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH M[illegible]
ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK ST[REET]

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1[860.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Ordinance of Secession, re[pealing] so much of the laws and Constitu[tion of] the United States as apply to South [Caro]lina, was adopted by the Conven[tion of] that State at a quarter past one o'c[lock yes]terday. *Now* let the people keep a [watch] upon their representatives in Co[ngress.] Wo unto him who makes himself a[n accessory] to the treason by recognizing or tol[erating] for an instant the rebel defiance ca[st in] their faces!

RESIGNED.

Resignations of office being the o[rder of] the day, Gov. MEDARY of Kansas h[as laid] his commission at the feet of the Pre[sident.] Now let O. P. F. appoint Judge W[illegible] to the vacancy and our happiness w[ill be] complete.

CASS—BUCHANAN.

Unexpected patriotism has been [illegible] in one high place in the Government[; an-]ticipated treason in another; a spark [of Ro]man fire, like that of Scipio, from a de[-] posed politician—a damning treachery [like] that of Catiline from a potent Chief M[agis]trate; a rising from the dead in the [State] Department—a conspiracy to kill [in the] White House. The somnolent, bon[y,] long-forgotten placeman, who for de[cades] has nodded in his soft-padded chair [of of]fice, has brushed the cobwebs from [his] eyes, and once more stands erect, th[e for]tunate, favorite LEWIS CASS of yore. [He] has not fought, it is true; but he has [done] the next best thing—he has refused t[o sur]render. He has broken his sword fo[r the] second time. He stands to-day before [the] Republic, of all rank offense absolved [and for]given. He is clean if not decorated. [He] has astonished his country by proving [that] in that porous receptacle of public [life] there yet remains at least the elements [of a] glorious retreat. As Secretary of Wa[r un]der Jackson he had faced secession i[n its] prime, and he feared it not. He had le[arn]ed from the Hero of New Orleans to [de]nounce it treason, and he refused in hi[s old] age to call it by any other name. W[hat]ever his past weaknesses, there still e[xists] a little phosphate of lime in the old G[ene]ral's bones.

In the meantime, His excellency, JA[MES] BUCHANAN, President of the United Sta[tes,] Commander-in-Chief of the army and n[avy,] is tottering through the sumptuous soli[tudes] of the White House, a chattering imbe[cile,] a hopeless, helpless prisoner of vic[ious] counsellors, pandering to bad passions [and] others which age has extinguished in [him]self, alternately telling his beads and w[hining] ing weak supplications for newspaper [praise,] an object of mingled compassion and c[on]tempt. The dark, dreary dotage of Geo[rge] III. is the only prototype history affo[rds.] He whimpers, he laments, he weeps, [he] exhorts to prayer—he does everything [but] *act*. His speech is the speech of Job—[his] pen is the pen of Jeremiah. He prays a[nd] fasts and mortifies the flesh. In the [ab]sence of manhood he falls back on penan[ce;] in the lack of intellect he relies on gho[stly] consolation. Poor, wretched old shad[ow] of a Christian! O, for a brave, hon[est] Heathen at the helm of State—a pro[fane] potent Pagan—a defiant, unregenerate S[on] of Sin—*anybody* with a will and a ner[ve] in preference to this poor, weeping, lyi[ng] Peter, void of the martyr's penitence a[nd] devotion.

But while the President is playing th[ese] pranks before high Heaven in behalf [of] treason, it is pleasant to know that [his] weeping and driveling command the sy[m]pathy of his governors. The Charlest[on] papers are grateful enough to call h[im] "President *Pansa*," quoting long passa[ges] from Sancho's government to prove t[he] parallel; and Charleston demagogues [al]lude respectfully to him as "King Log[.]" He wanted sympathy, poor man. Th[ey] ought to satisfy him, by all that's wonderf[ul.]

NOW WHAT NEXT!

Men of the North, See This.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Decemb[er] 18th, at the close of a leading editorial [ar]ticle headed "Negotiation, not Legislatio[n,"] holds the following extraordinary la[n]guage, to which we invite the careful [at]tention of Mr. Lincoln's friends in Illino[is] and the whole Northwest. It is, we thin[k,] the most deliberately atrocious and infe[r]nally wicked article that ever appeared [in] the American newspaper press. It woul[d] be charitable to suppose that the write[r] was drunk when he penned it; but all th[e] *Enquirer's* utterances now-a-days are [so] inflammable, treasonable and suggestive o[f] assassination, that that supposition is fo[r]bidden unless we choose to believe that th[e] journal in question has an editor who i[s,] unlike other drunkards, without lucid in[-] tervals between his cups. If we are to a[s]sume that this is the deliberate voice of th[e] State of Virginia, and that any portion o[f] its Washington programme is to be carrie[d] out, it is time for the firelocks which di[d] service at Bunker Hill and subsequentl[y] saved the South from subjugation, to b[e] taken down and burnished up, to the en[d] that this government may not be ove[r]thrown and an Oligarchy set up on its ru[-] ins without a struggle at least as earnes[t] and as long as that which brought it int[o] being. The following is the article t[o] which refer:

"This matter comes home to Virginia, i[n] the disposition of Fortress Monroe. Shall th[e] fortress remain in the hands of our enemies [?] —a depot for troops, arms and munitions o[f] war for the subjugation of the people of Vir[-] ginia. These are questions which to the peo[-] ple of Virginia are becoming more and mor[e] important as the 4th of March approaches—[-] and which we fear must be determined by a [-] bloody conflict, unless the present administra[-] tion shall preserve the peace by depriving th[e] Federal Government of all power to attemp[t] coercion. Should Mr. Buchanan deliver ove[r] to the States all the forts, &c., situated within [-] them, thus depriving the Black Republicans o[f] all means of provoking a conflict—the State[s] will, by negotiation among themselves, adjus[t] all differences, and final reunion may resul[t] from the negotiation. But to delive[r] over to Lincoln the defences of th[e] States is to offer him opportunities o[f] aggression, and to aid in producing civil war[.] It is the duty of every patriot to embarra[ss] the new administration at every point[;] to deprive those who have produced the pre[s]ent state of affairs, of all means to further in[-] volve the country in civil war. The inaugura[-] tion should be prevented by Maryland, and, i[f] necessary, Virginia should aid her. All finan[-] cial aid should be withheld; the army an[d] navy should be so distributed according to th[e] birth-place and predilections of officers, tha[t] the Federal Government, emasculated an[d] shorn of power, may be unable to involve th[e] country in civil war. The financial depressio[n] will be a sufficient incentive to the States t[o] quietly harmonize and adjust matters; and, i[n] restoring peace, the power of the Federa[l] Government would be restored.

"Negotiation should be commenced immedi[-] ately, and by the *Northern States*. They should [-] invite conference and provide for all the States [-] uniting in consultation. If the Northern peo[-] ple really desire the preservation of the Union[,] let them move in this matter of negotiation [-] let them say to Mr. Lincoln, remain away from [-] Washington city; you shall not precipitate civi[l] war, by presenting yourself to [illegible] ple; remain at home until the States have re[-] stored peace by calm negotiation. *And if Mr. Lincoln should then attempt to be inaugurated,* *the consequences be on his head and those of his friends who may come to witness the scene.*"

Union Meeting in Cincinnati.

A very large Union meeting was held in Cincinnati on Wednesday evening last. Speeches were made by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, [ex-]member of Congress (Dem.), Hon. Henry Stanberry (Am.), Hon. J. Scott Harrison (Am.), Hon. R. M. Corwine (Rep.), Judge Spencer, Mayor Bishop and others—all taking unequivocal ground for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.